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## Acceptance at Grass Roots

### Nicaraguan Rebels Gain Support in Rural North

By Christopher Dickey

Washington Post Service

NUEVA SEGOVIA, NICARAGUA — The farmer was angry about what he had seen a few weeks before. Seven men, country people like himself but members of the Sandinist militia, had had their throats slit on a mountain trail and "a lot of peasants" were saying the counterrevolutionaries had done it.

Now a group of *contras*, who had just bought a cow from him, sat embarrassed as he harangued them. They denied they were responsible for the killing.

"Look, we're with you," said the 46-year-old peasant, motioning to a relative standing nearby. "I'm with you. He's with you. But when we see something like that, we say better to stay away, because that sows terror."

Even his tribe, made with no apparent fear or reservations, was a reflection of the acceptance the troops of the anti-Sandinist Nicaraguan Democratic Force find among the farmers of the mountains in northern Nicaragua.

Many — the leadership claims a majority — of the counterrevolutionary soldiers come from backgrounds like theirs. Many are from the same mountains.

"A screw-up like this," the peasant warned his friends in uniform, "and everything can fail."

In the six days another reporter and I spent traveling through this northern province with the U.S.-backed soldiers fighting to overthrow the leftist Sandinist govern-

ment, we saw a pattern of support for the *contras* by people with many grievances against the revolutionary government in Managua. "The outrages," one peasant farmer called them.

Whether this kind of support can be found in the rest of the country remains a matter of conjecture among counterrevolution-

Two senators warn the Reagan administration against CIA involvement in Nicaragua. Page 5.

ary leaders. These men talk of having 10,000 or more soldiers in place and perhaps tens of thousands of civilians ready to rise up behind them. More conservative estimates by military officials who have worked with the counterrevolutionaries in neighboring Honduras put rebel strength at about 4,000, in addition to about half that many armed Miskito Indians on the Atlantic coast.

No one can say with any real assurance where popular support will lie if the war spreads, but the counterrevolutionaries appear to be doing everything they can to cultivate it. They believe, moreover, that they have distinct advantages over the Sandinists in rural areas like this.

Adolfo Calero, an exiled counterrevolutionary leader, suggests that the Sandinists, for all the mystique they cultivate of having lived and fought in the mountains, essentially waged their war in Nicaragua's cities. He said they may not appreciate the impor-

tance of small landowners in such regions as this.

Several peasants said bard times began in earnest only last year after the guerrillas' first serious offensives and the Sandinists' declaration of a state of emergency.

Until then, said one mother of four children, the Sandinists were "fable." But now, she said, "when they come and ask for food and we don't give it, they accuse us of saving it for the *contras*."

Her husband's father and two uncles are prisoners under suspicion of aiding the rebels, she said. She added that she sees no choice now but to support the counterrevolutionaries, who offer her some protection, or to flee to Honduras.

Many of the men bearing arms against the Sandinists said they had been jailed several times as suspected counterrevolutionary collaborators before they finally made their decision to fight.

Typical of many of the rebel troops was "Curo," a grizzled 46-year-old evangelical Christian who joined the rebel forces several months ago. The Sandinists jailed him for 70 days last year "before they determined I wasn't involved in anything," he said.

The Sandinists often accuse the counterrevolutionaries of atrocities, and the *contras* charge the government's power with everything from torture to massacres of civilians to wantonly shooting cattle.

We saw nothing to support di-

rectly the claims of either side in this regard, but commanders of some of the troops with whom we traveled said they did "eliminate" prisoners if they appeared to be committed Sandinist soldiers.

Although the Sandinists say the counterrevolutionaries often kidnap peasants and force them to work with them, we saw no indication of coercion among the people with whom we were able to talk.

The troops showed high morale and appeared to be fighting voluntarily, often marching from dawn until nightfall through rough terrain, eating little more than a few chunks of beef or sugar cane.

Again and again when peasants were asked why they were offering the contras food and shelter, why they told them where Sandinist troops were moving and ambushes were laid or why they had joined the rebel army, they said nothing about fear. Instead they talked of what they view as Sandinist threats to their economic, social and cultural survival.

They complained about having to sell crops or livestock to state stores at prices set by the government.

The peasants said they were infuriated by Sandinist troops who commanded food and supplies from their meager larders and left them nothing but a slip of paper

in return. The *contras* pay cash.

The patrol with which I traveled carried the equivalent of several thousand dollars in Nicaraguan currency.

Nueva Segovia is traditionally one of the most conservative of Nicaragua's provinces. Its people are imbued with the independence of pioneers. The centralist regimentation that the Sandinists have tried to impose since their 1979 triumph does not sit well with them.

By contrast, the counterrevolutionary leadership promises Nicaraguans, in Mr. Calero's words, "less government than they ever had before, with less government intervention in their lives."

Christopher Dickey/The Washington Post  
Counterrevolutionary troops in Nicaragua: Many come from rural backgrounds.

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Christopher Dickey/The Washington Post  
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## Russia Struggles to Attract Labor to Mineral-Rich Siberia

By John F. Burns  
New York Times Service

**YAKUTSK, U.S.S.R.** — For a newcomer stepping off an Aeroflot jet into the Yakutian night, the harshness of Siberia is immediate.

The 3,500-mile (5,600-kilometer) flight from Moscow touches down after midnight and taxes across a darkened field toward pillars of vapor pouring from service vehicles' exhausts. The only illumination comes from the vehicles' parking lights and a pale lamp atop the deserted terminal.

For 150 passengers uncumbrancing themselves from the ill-fitting seats of a Tu-154, this is the easy way to travel to eastern Siberia. The trip takes several days by train. But even rail passengers have it easy compared with Russians who traveled here in previous generations. For many of them, it was a journey to a penal camp and death.

In the minds of many Russians, the Yakutsk Autonomous Republic is inseparably linked with Stalin and the Kolyma, the northeastern region of the territory that was the site of some of the most terrible labor camps of the 1930s and 1940s. Some accounts say that millions died in that frozen landscape.

But the government's priority these days is to attract pioneers to the area known as Yakutia from the settled part of the country west of the Urals.

Only after 1917 were serious efforts begun to exploit the territory's great mineral wealth, and only now are those efforts being intensively pursued.

For decades, Yakutia has been the country's primary source of gold and diamonds. But now, visitors to the geological museum here are shown a map studded with colored lights, each showing an exploitable deposit of coal, copper, tin or one of a dozen other resources.

Billions of rubles are being spent to overcome forbidding problems of climate and distance in recovering these resources. Salaries three or four times higher than the country's more temperate zones are paid to attract workers, and the construction of towns, railroads and mines is forging ahead despite costs at least 400 percent higher than in European Russia.

The population has doubled in 20 years, to nearly a million, and is expected to grow by another 350,000 by the end of the century. The measure of the Kremlin's ambitions can be taken from the 2,000-mile Baikal-Amur Mainline, the railroad known by its initials, BAM.

Now nearing completion, the railway is a \$14-billion project that arcs north and east from Lake Baikal, across the southern fringe of Yakutia and on to the city of Komsomolsk-on-Amur, where it joins an existing link to the Pacific. Planners speak of the rail sys-

tem's doing for Yakutia what the Union Pacific Railroad did for the American West.

Some economists, however, worry that the railroad and associated ventures could burden the economy for decades. Against the current world surplus of most minerals they question whether revenues will ever justify the costs of developing a region so remote and inhospitable.

Others, like Abel G. Aganbegyan, the economist who heads the Siberian branch of the Academy of Sciences in Novosibirsk, have weighed against the propensity to rush into projects with inadequate planning and against the foul-ups resulting from ineffective coordination among the hundreds of government agencies involved.

Mr. Aganbegyan's specific complaints focus on the use of labor-intensive methods that squander manpower, the costly failures that result from reliance on equipment and machinery designed for warmer climates, and what he calls "the notorious economizing on housing and social, cultural and consumer service facilities" that leads to an annual labor force turnover as high as 30 percent.

Visitors to Yakutsk and to outlying mining centers like Neryungri, the new town 450 miles south of here that is the center of a huge new coal project, do not have to look far to see what he means.

The drive into town from the airport is in a ramshackle bus that looks 20 years old and is actually three. The mosaic at the entrance to the Lena Hotel, the city's best, is dated 1972, but crumbling concrete, drafty window frames and rusty plumbing suggest something out of the 1940s. The proudest claim of Vladiislav P. Shamshin, the mayor, is that by the end of the decade Yakutsk will be an all-concrete city.

But the shift has been accomplished without serious regard for esthetics or for conserving the best of the old town. Lovely 19th-century houses with gingerbread window frames are being pulled down and replaced with utilitarian office and apartment blocks that lead the city's dreary aspect common to urban areas throughout the Soviet Union.

At official briefings, the story is one of high morale and driving endeavor. But an evening spent among young Russians crowding the bar at the Lena Hotel suggests that the reality is somewhat different.

Most of all, the young people complained about a lack of leisure opportunities. The short, hot summer is spoiled by mosquitoes that descend in storms. Winter offers skating or cross-country skiing, but with temperatures that fall below minus 45 degrees (minus 50 Fahrenheit), frostbite is a constant worry.

It is a difficult life, and it is no surprise that many young people head for home before their initial three-year contracts expire.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### UN Refers Chad and Libya to OAU

**UNITED NATIONS**, New York (NYT) — The Security Council compromised Wednesday amid East-West differences over the legitimacy of Chad's regime, calling on Chad and Libya to settle their territorial dispute through the Organization of African Unity.

The nominal issue before the council was Chad's complaint that Libyan forces illegally occupy the Aozou Strip, a desert area in northwestern Chad. But according to diplomats in all camps, this masked the real concern: President Hissene Habré's attempt to strengthen his claim to be Chad's legitimate ruler. He is opposed by the forces of Goukouni Oueddei, who is backed by Libya.

Mr. Habré, who is supported by the United States and France, sent his foreign minister, Idriss Miskini, to the council to accuse Libya of aggression. But the Soviet Union, Libya's ally, strongly resisted any resolution by the council.

### Indian Army Called Out in Assam

**NEW DELHI** (UPI) — Indian Army troops were called out Wednesday to put down new violence in the northeastern state of Assam that left at least nine dead and 5,000 homeless, officials said.

A bomb exploded in a home in Assam's northeastern Lakhimpur district, killing a man and his wife and seriously injuring their child, officials said. It was not immediately known who was responsible.

In the Goalpara district of Assam, which lies about 1,400 kilometers (900 miles) east of New Delhi near the border with Bangladesh, seven persons were killed Monday and Tuesday in attacks by a mob on a dozen villages and in fighting between rioters and the police, officials said Wednesday. The toll of dead and missing in Assam during nine weeks of unrest has reached 3,600.

### Tass Calls Japan an 'Arms Depot'

**MOSCOW** (UPI) — The United States is using Japanese territory to base nuclear weapons as part of the Pentagon's plan to wage limited nuclear war, Tass alleged Wednesday.

The Soviet press agency said nuclear cooperation between the two countries has been going on for at least 12 years and "widened considerably after the coming to power of the present conservative government in Japan."

"The United States has long been using Japan's territory for the employment of nuclear weapons, assigning to Japan the role of a most important arms depot in the Pentagon's plans for unleashing a nuclear war," Tass said.

### Britain Says Free-Lancer Was Spy

**LONDON** (AP) — Bertil Wedin, a Swedish-born free-lance journalist, was accused in a London court Wednesday of being a South African intelligence agent and spying on opponents of South African racial policies.

Roy Amot, a prosecutor, said Mr. Wedin, 38, was paid \$1,000 (\$1,500) a month, plus travel expenses, by South Africa to provide information. Mr. Amot said it was Mr. Wedin's information that made possible the theft of papers at the north London offices of an outlawed South African black group, the Pan-Africanist Congress.

Mr. Wedin pleaded innocent at the Old Bailey Central Criminal Court to charges of burglary and dishonesty re-

## Pentecostalist Woman Allowed to Quit Russia

*The Associated Press*

**MOSCOW** — Lidya Vashchenko, a member of a Soviet Pentecostalist family that took refuge in the U.S. Embassy nearly five years ago, left the Soviet Union Wednesday for Vienna after winning her long battle for an exit visa, the family said.

Miss Vashchenko, 32, flew to Moscow on Tuesday night from the family home in Chernogorsk in Siberia, where she had submitted her request for an exit visa last month, embassy sources said. She left Moscow on an Austrian airplane.

"We welcome this development. It is an encouraging sign," a U.S. Embassy spokesman said.

He said there was no indication that the Soviet government was preparing to permit other members of the Christian fundamentalist group to leave the country.

Miss Vashchenko and four other members of her family, along with two members of another family, ran past Soviet police guards into the embassy compound in June 1978 to seek help in getting Soviet exit visas. They complained of official harassment because of their religious beliefs.

The families, who became known in the West as the Siberian Seven, were granted refuge in the embassy basement while U.S. officials carried their case to Soviet authorities.

Miss Vashchenko left the embassy refuge in January 1982 for treatment at a Moscow hospital after a prolonged hunger strike to publicize the family's plight.

She returned to the embassy after leaving the hospital for a brief



### Greece to Skip NATO Exercise

*The Associated Press*

**ATHENS** — Greece will take part in a NATO exercise in the western Mediterranean this month, but not in another in the Aegean in May, the Defense Ministry said Wednesday.

Late last year, Greece canceled a NATO exercise that had been planned in the north of the country. In February, Greece pulled its navy out of a NATO exercise, expressing dissatisfaction with the philosophy of the exercise.

The prime minister said the assembly would shortly be asked to empower the cabinet to put some measures into effect by decree and

## French Austerity Plan Is Defended by Mauroy

*Reuters*

**PARIS** — Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy denied Wednesday that the government's economic austerity measures were an attack on the liberty of the French.

Presenting the program to the National Assembly on a motion of confidence, he defended it on the grounds that, at least well-off, would not be affected by all the measures, which are aimed at eliminating a trade deficit of more than \$12 billion.

Mr. Mauroy said 14 million out of 22 million taxpaying families would be exempt from the forced loan of 10 percent of the tax they paid on 1981 income, and 7 million would be exempt from a levy of 1 percent on taxable income.

Referring to the measure that has caused the most resistance, he said he could not accept the claim that the strict limits on the amount of money vacationers could take abroad constituted an attack on freedom. Adults may take the equivalent of 2,000 francs (about \$275) in foreign currency and another 1,000 francs in French currency. Children are allowed 1,000 francs in foreign currency. The use of credit cards on vacations abroad is forbidden.

First, because to allow an average French family to go away with over 10,000 francs does not seem scandalous to me," Mr. Mauroy explained. He added that this also "ignores the social reality of a country where half the citizens take no holiday at all."

The prime minister said the assembly would shortly be asked to empower the cabinet to put some measures into effect by decree and lowering the starting age from 19 to 18.

A Defense Ministry spokesman said the bill also aimed to make national service more flexible so that it did not interfere with professional training and chores of work.

Mr. Gallo said that if there were enough volunteers for longer service, this could be a first step toward reducing the compulsory period for other conscripts — a long-standing aim of the left.

The reference seemed to relate to the presence of Communists in the Socialist-led government, although Mr. Mitterrand's often aggressive anti-Soviet foreign policy positions have dimmed U.S. concern that France's position in the West would be dramatically affected by the Communist involvement.

The Communist Party reacted mildly to the expulsions. The party leader, Georges Marchais, speaking in Athens, replied "certainly not" when he was asked if the party was considering withdrawing from the government.

The source talked to reporters here acknowledged French government irritation with the idea that U.S. officials last week may have told William Safire, a New York Times columnist, that the expulsions were being prepared.

The source said, "Details were available about the defendants, who were among 21 persons arrested since December when Polish authorities relaxed some aspects of martial law. The spokesman refused to comment on the charges or name the defendants.

The army daily *Zolnicz Wolnosc* said an underground group, called the Solidarity Inter-Factory Workers Committee, was responsible for taking "the leading role in the destruction of the socialist state."

The newspaper said the defendants were acting under the direction of Zbigniew Bujak, the former Warsaw Solidarity leader who escaped capture after the imposition of martial law in December 1981. Mr. Bujak, who is still at large, is considered the authority's No. 1 target in the continuing crackdown on Solidarity.

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The official New China News Agency condemned as "aburd and ridiculous" statements by Hanoi regarding its intervention in Cambodia.

The agency said Hanoi's intervention helped the Cambodian people to gain their freedom.

The agency denounced as unrealistic people who "wish to separate Vietnam from the Soviet Union by making concessions and compromises so as to result in the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia."

Mr. Cheysson has been quoted as saying in Hanoi that his government hoped for the eventual withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, but that France did not want them to be pulled out if this meant that "the unprecedented horrors" committed by the former Khmer Rouge government would be repeated.

Wednesday's statement followed a commentary in the official newspaper People's Daily on Thursday that attacked Mr. Cheysson by name, accusing him of slandering China and spreading mischief during his recent Southeast Asian tour.

The attack on Mr. Cheysson appeared a month before President François Mitterrand of France is expected to visit Beijing.

## KGB Envoy Reportedly In Roundup

(Continued from Page 1)

French press reports that Mr. Mitterrand telephoned President Ronald Reagan on the matter, and Mr. Mitterrand apparently became "fed up" with what was described as brazen Soviet espionage activity.

He said French resources in manpower and money had been stretched in attempting to maintain surveillance of the Soviet officials and that their expulsion would solve although not eliminate illegal Soviet intelligence gathering.

The departure of the Soviet resident and his key assistants meant, he continued, that their French sources for technological and other data would become more relevant in furnishing material in the future.

The government furnished no details on the expulsions, and spokesman, Max Gallo, talked of them only in general terms, saying France had "shown that she does not intend to be a soft underbelly."

The reference seemed to relate to the presence of Communists in the Socialist-led government, although Mr. Mitterrand's often aggressive anti-Soviet foreign policy positions have dimmed U.S. concern that France's position in the West would be dramatically affected by the Communist involvement.

The resolution followed a vote of the French decision Thursday, apparently after the expulsion order was given to the Russians, and embassy officials were given a list of officials to be deported. This was described as a "routine, banal" procedure.

The French action followed deportations of Soviet officials in recent days from Britain and Spain. From January until the beginning of March, six Soviet citizens accused of spying were expelled from Italy, West Germany, Switzerland, and the Netherlands.

These measures, the source said, did not appear to result from decisions made in concert, "but from a rather parallel feeling of being fed up with the volume of Soviet espionage activity."

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### 32 Guilty in Seychelles Uprising

**VICTORIA, Seychelles (Reuters)** — Thirty-two soldiers have pleaded guilty to taking part in an army uprising in August in which nine people were killed, the Seychelles radio said.

The radio said Tuesday night that an undisclosed number of troops were tried privately for their part in the 36-hour mutiny, which was crushed by loyal troops.

The court-martial is being held before three army officers and a civilian magistrate. After hearing the pleas, the session adjourned until Monday. The maximum penalty is life imprisonment.

### U.K. Seamen Drop Strike Threat

**LONDON (Reuters)** — Britain's 28,000 seamen dropped their threat of an all-out strike Wednesday to protest the takeover by the navy of a ship normally run by civilians who had been sent home "on holiday."

After 12 hours of talks, the National Union of Seamen said it had gained better pay and Manning for taking the ship, the Keren, to the Falkland Islands later this week. The union threatened to paralyze British shipping around the world in retaliation for what it called a hijacking.

The union said the ship would be returned to port and handed back to its men by the same naval officers who took it to sea last Saturday. The navy had moved to prevent

## Aid Program For the Poor Announced

### U.S. Sets \$100 Million For Food and Shelter

By Lee May

*Los Angeles Times Service*

WASHINGTON — States and private agencies will receive \$100 million in federal funds before the end of the month to help provide emergency food and shelter for the growing number of impoverished Americans, a federal agency has announced.

Louis O. Giuffrida, director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, which will administer the program, said Tuesday that half of the money would go to communities through grants to states under a formula established for community services grants.

The other half will be distributed nationally by a board of distributor agencies, including the United Way, the National Council of Churches, the Red Cross, the Salvation Army, the Council of Jewish Federations and the National Conference of Catholic Charities.

The board will consult with local officials and consider poverty and unemployment statistics to determine how to distribute the money.

At a press conference, Mr. Giuffrida said that the funds represented a "short-term effort" that will bolster strained relief programs "until the economy picks up steam in the next few months."

Congress appropriated the \$100 million last month as part of a \$4.9-billion emergency jobs and relief program.

The emergency agency must award the grants to states and the seven-member board by April 23. Local officials must spend the money by Sept. 30.

Officials around the country have reported that the numbers of homeless and poor people have been growing, and that they now include a greater proportion of middle-class families with children.

T. Bradford Sales, a spokesman for the United Way of Los Angeles County, said that a recent survey of 36 major providers of emergency food and shelter found that 72 percent were forced to turn people away because of inadequate resources.

At the press conference, officials from the federal emergency agency and the private agencies acknowledged that \$100 million would not eliminate the problem.

The officials said that they had no reliable estimates of the number of people nationwide who needed emergency shelter and food, but that the Department of Labor was developing such statistics.



RESCUE AT DISNEYLAND — Firemen aid people trapped in aerial gondolas at Disneyland in Anaheim, California, after a thunderstorm knocked out power. About 100 persons were stranded for an hour, and several had minor injuries.

## Anti-Bias Rules Are to Be Relaxed For Companies With U.S. Contracts

By Robert Pear

*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — The Labor

public. The rules were then rewritten in light of those comments.

Under the new rules, the government would seek relief, such as back pay, only for individual "identifiable victims" of job discrimination. The current rules permit relief for "affected classes" and there is a presumption that everyone in the class suffered discrimination. The burden is then on the employee to prove that a particular employee was not harmed.

The new rules would also reduce the number of contractors required to prepare written affirmative action plans. As a result, many small businesses would be relieved of this obligation.

Companies with a government contract of \$100,000 or more and with 100 or more employees would have to prepare affirmative action plans, showing how they would increase the representation of women and minority groups in their work force. These thresholds are higher than those set by the current regulations, which cover any company with 50 employees and a contract of \$50,000. But they do cover more companies than the thresholds originally proposed by the administration (250 employees and a \$1-million contract).

The government would no longer have to review a firm's compliance with the equal employment opportunity laws before awarding a contract. The Labor Department said such reviews were "unnecessarily burdensome and unproductive" and the

government needed discretion to decide who should be audited.

The new rules would make it more difficult for civil rights organizations and women's groups to file discrimination complaints on behalf of workers.

The new rules also establish a presumption that an employer has "reasonably utilized minorities and women" when their employment rate in specific job groups is at least 80 percent of their availability in the area.

Leading Senate Republicans warned the president on Tuesday that they could not vote for the full military buildup and that the minor cuts he had suggested would not be enough to win approval. The committee was expected to begin marking up the military portion of the budget resolution.

On Wednesday, after a White House meeting with Mr. Reagan, the Republican chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, Pete V. Domenici of New Mexico, and the panel's ranking Democrat, Senator Lawton Chiles of Florida, told reporters that Mr. Reagan was unwilling to propose a 10-percent increase.

The president, Mr. Domenici said, "was very firm in expressing himself on the issue ... based on short of what Congress wants."

Mr. Chiles said: "I told the president there was no way we could pass the 10 percent on the Democratic side." He added: "We have to start working now on the budget. I don't see how it's going to come out much higher than 5 percent."

Mr. Domenici said he felt the

## Study Faults Reagan's Military Budget

By John M. Berry  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — The government could spend 10 percent less than the \$1.35 trillion proposed by the Reagan administration in its five-year military program and achieve the same level of national security, according to the Brookings Institution's annual study of the federal budget. Portions of the study were released Tuesday.

William W. Kaufman, a Massachusetts Institute of Technology professor who wrote the defense chapter, said the Reagan program is "not realistic" and questioned whether it is "adequately related to the dangers that may lie ahead for the United States and its allies."

But Mr. Kaufman, who was an adviser to defense secretaries under every president from John F. Kennedy to Jimmy Carter, also raised questions about his own conclusions. He said the administration probably had underestimated the cost of its planned military procurement by about \$28 billion over the next five years and had underestimated the cost of operating and maintaining the complex new weapons systems by a far larger amount.

To maintain the new weapons in a state of "high readiness" through 1988 could require as much as an additional \$230 billion, Mr. Kaufman said.

The study, called "Setting National Priorities: The 1984 Budget," urged Congress to enact some combination of military and non-military spending cuts and tax increases to reduce future budget deficits.

Joseph A. Pechman, an economist who edited the book, warned that if the deficits are not lowered once the current economic recovery is well under way, a renewed clash between stimulative fiscal and re-

strictive monetary policy could mean more years of high interest rates and economic stagnation.

"This is the major economic problem we face," Mr. Pechman said. "Unless Congress does something about the budget this year, we are not apt to have a satisfactory economic performance for some years to come."

The book said: "If the Federal Reserve Board were to increase the money supply enough to hold down interest rates, the deficits would generate inflation. If, as seems more likely, the Federal Reserve refused to accommodate that much fiscal stimulus, interest rates would rise sharply and economic recovery would be retarded."

In the longer run, the failure to reduce deficits will mean less investment by business in new plants and equipment and less by individuals in housing because the government will be using a large portion of total national savings to finance the deficits, the book said.

In the defense chapter, Mr. Kaufman proposed major modifications of the Reagan program, which he termed the "hot rod" version of the Carter military plan. The suggested changes, which

nuclear attack submarines and nine guided missile destroyers, and renovation of two battleships.

- Scrap the MX missile but leave research and development funds available for a new missile.

- Cancel several aircraft programs, including the B-1 bomber, the F-14 and F-15 fighters, the C-5B transport, and the AV-8A support aircraft.

- Cancel construction of 32 planned navy ships, including three aircraft carriers, nine cruisers, 11

- Reduce programs to stockpile conventional munitions.

- Freeze military manpower at 1983 levels.

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would save \$223 billion in new ob-

### South Korean Official Resigns Over Fatality

*Reuters*

SEOUL — South Korea's top police officer resigned Wednesday to take responsibility for an incident in which a detained businessman died of brain injuries last month.

A policeman has been charged with fatally beating the businessman, but the director-general of the national police headquarters, Ahn Eung Mo, said he considered himself responsible for not preventing the incident.

The French Art of Fine Living in New York

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## Reagan Firm on Arms Spending

By David Hoffman

*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan stood his ground Wednesday against any major cut in his request for 10-percent growth after inflation in military spending. But he told influential senators that he would be willing to cut the figure by 1 percent, far

short of what Congress wants.

Leading Senate Republicans

warned the president on Tuesday that they could not vote for the full military buildup and that the minor cuts he had suggested would not be enough to win approval.

The committee was expected to begin marking up the military portion of the budget resolution.

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House meeting with Mr. Reagan, the Republican chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, Pete V. Domenici of New Mexico, and the panel's ranking Democrat, Senator Lawton Chiles of Florida, told reporters that Mr. Reagan was unwilling to propose a 10-percent increase.

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Disintoxication

The big peace demonstrations which occurred this Easter weekend in many places in Western Europe were directed not only against the threat of nuclear war but also against the policies of the United States. Possibly this is a backhanded tribute to the United States: It is believed to be open to influence and change. Demonstration by West Europeans against the deployment of Soviet nuclear weapons is understood to be pointless. That, too, is an unspoken judgment by the peace people, even if not always an intended one.

It is comprehensible that an effort to lift the nuclear shadow which hangs over us should be directed against Europe's ally rather than its opponent. The United States — by being an ally and, beyond that, in its colonial and cultural origins, a European society — falls within what Europeans understand to be their community of responsibility. What the United States does disturbs Englishmen, Dutchmen or West Germans exactly because they feel an undeniable kinship with Americans. The Soviet Union, for all but a certain number of European Communists who have made a deliberate act of faith, remains alien, impossibly remote from Western Europe.

Saying that, and without entering into the debate on the specific merits of the Reagan administration's nuclear policies or of U.S. policy in general, it seems to us that there is something urgent to say to the people who take part in these demonstrations. The United States is not in Western Europe against the will of Europeans. It would

leave Europe if it were asked to do so. It conceivably will leave even without being asked, if isolationist trends in America continue to gain strength. In this current affair of intermediate-range missiles, Washington has been acting with the accord of the NATO governments in order to remedy a problem that Europeans — West Germans, to be exact — asked to be remedied.

If the peace movement were to reach popular strength which moved European governments to decline those American missiles, the U.S. government would have no choice but to honor the decision. This is not, then, a controversy which directly engages the United States. It is an argument among West Europeans, over what they believe about their own risk and their own security, and about the relationship European society — falls within what Europeans understand to be their community of responsibility. What the United States does disturbs Englishmen, Dutchmen or West Germans exactly because they feel an undeniable kinship with Americans. The Soviet Union, for all but a certain number of European Communists who have made a deliberate act of faith, remains alien, impossibly remote from Western Europe.

Americans have the right, however, to ask for intellectual honesty in the debate — for rather more impartiality in the weighing of Europe's alternatives, and in the consideration of why Europe is insecure, than ordinary is evident in these peace demonstrations. They also have a right to ask for seriousness in confronting the consequences of a demand that the United States withdraw from Europe. One might recall what Albert Camus wrote about the need for "disintoxication" in debates such as this one — the need to disintoxicate minds and calm fanaticisms, even when this is against the current thinking.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

## More Indochinese War

The war in Indochina, so often said by Americans to be over, goes mercilessly on. In its latest episode Vietnamese occupying forces in Cambodia, embarked on a seasonal offensive, have chased Cambodian guerrillas to their sanctuaries along the Cambodian-Thai border and driven tens of thousands of Cambodian civilians from their miserable border camps into Thailand. Casualties among these civilians have been considerable. Thai troops, defending their sovereign territory, have fired back at the pressing Vietnamese. It is a nasty if all too familiar scene.

The friends of Thailand, including its non-communist neighbors in Southeast Asia and the United States, have criticized Vietnam for its attacks on Cambodian civilians. Vietnam is the right target. Its ambitions for control throughout Indochina are the principal source of the region's continuing upheaval. The local government that Vietnam sustains in Phnom Penh could not stay in power otherwise. Militarily, the Cambodian opposition to that regime appears persistent but a long way from

— THE WASHINGTON POST:

## Other Opinion

### Breaking With the Past

There is a need for a radical break with the established forms of international power politics. Like many other American and Russian leaders, Ronald Reagan has largely built his career on appeals to fear. Today he may truly desire to obtain some sort of arms limitation agreement, if only to be able to campaign in 1984 as a peace candidate. The price of such an agreement may be a complete transformation of all his old methods and rhetoric, a complete break with the past.

— The Boston Globe.

### The Reagan Plan That Was

Yasser Arafat rarely departs from a capital without leaving behind an ambiguity, and he left another [Tuesday] in the hands of King Hussein. But neither he nor the king can be blamed for the current speculation about whether the Reagan plan for the Middle East is dead. It has been hard to tell for several weeks, and at this stage the question of who finally withdraws the life support system has become uninteresting.

George Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, has been using all his efforts to enable King Hussein to speak on behalf of Palestinians in negotiations about the Reagan plan. The purpose of Mr. Arafat's journey to Amman was indeed to see whether and in what conditions such a role could be squared with the resolution of the Arab summit at Fez demanding an independent Palestinian state, and the similar decision of the Palestine National Council in Algiers. But the State Department has tried to give the impression that the table is set and all other participants are in their seats, waiting for the Arabs to turn up. That is not so.

— The Guardian (London).

### FROM OUR APRIL 7 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1908: U.S. Policy on Manchuria**

SHANGHAI — Surprise is expressed here at the co-recognitions by the United States of Russian jurisdiction in Northern Manchuria at a moment when something like a rapprochement was expected. There have been no complaints from Americans or Europeans regarding Russia's handling of Northern Manchuria, whereas there have been many in respect to the action of the Japanese in that part of Manchuria over which they exercise domination. It is expected that the policy of hands off in Manchuria which the United States is inaugurating should apply with greater force to Fengtien. The conviction is general here that the policy of the United States can only draw Russia and Japan closer together.

### 1933: Hitler on 'Racial Hygiene'

### INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1983



## A Soviet Crackdown That Can't Help

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — The position of dissidents in the Soviet Union, which was already grim, has grown worse in recent months. Political prisoners about to finish their sentences have been re-sentenced to further terms. There have been new brutalities in labor camps. And those few in the society who are still trying to work for human rights, peace and the right to emigrate have come under increasing pressure.

The result of the tightening Soviet screw has been to reduce the flow of information about what is happening. Family visits to prisoners have been canceled and letters stopped, and families are afraid to communicate with outsiders. But the facts are beginning to be known in the West. It is time for us to face them — and to consider the consequences for relations with the Soviet Union.

The added sentences for political prisoners are ominous. In the past a form of legality has usually been observed. Victims were sentenced to fixed terms and almost always released at the end — their "crimes" being such Soviet inventions as slandering the state. In that respect, Soviet prisoners were better off than those held indefinitely without charge, in say, Argentina or South Africa.

Now there appears to be a new policy. A French expert says that about half the Soviet Union's political prisoners are being served with new charges such as misbehavior in the camps, or slander — shortly before the scheduled end of their terms.

A typical victim of this procedure was Vyacheslav Bakhmin, a member of a now shattered group working against the practice of putting political dissidents in psychiatric hospitals. His three-year term in a labor camp

was due to end in February, but he was sentenced to an additional three years.

Another member of the group against political abuse of psychiatry, Dr. Anatoli Koryagin, has suffered brutal treatment. A psychiatrist himself, Dr. Koryagin was sentenced to 12 years in 1981 after he documented the horrors done to dissidents in psychiatric wards. An appeal from him was smuggled out of the labor camp at Perm and quoted at length last month in an article by Peter Reddaway in The New York Review of Books.

Dr. Koryagin said the political prisoners at Perm were kept in conditions that "directly threaten and shorten their lives." He said they were physically tortured "through starvation, cold and deprivation of sleep."

A fellow prisoner at Perm was Yuri Orlov, the noted physicist who led a group established to monitor observance of the Helsinki accords. Dr. Koryagin reported that Mr. Orlov, who is 58, has developed a heart murmur but that a camp doctor refused to excuse him from heavy manual labor.

Since writing that appeal Dr. Koryagin has been transferred to a place with an even worse reputation, Chisinau Prison. That is where Anatoli Stecharsky, the leader of Jewish emigration efforts, was taken last year, and where he has reportedly been near death from mistreatment and a hunger strike.

There have also been rumors lately that Yuri Orlov has been moved to Chisinau Prison, but there is no confirmation. What is known is that he was beaten up by another prisoner at Perm last fall, that on Nov. 1 he

was committed to the camp's internal prison and that his wife has not seen him since 1979.

A tragic example of what official pressures can do outside prison is the plight of Andrei Sakharov, who is kept in internal exile in Gorki. An authentic report says that the repeated thefts of his manuscripts by KGB thugs have so depressed him that he has stopped trying to work and neglects his physical appearance. He has phlebitis but will not go to doctors in Gorki because he says they are all under KGB control.

The pattern is clear. Soviet authorities are trying to reduce all dissidents to total silence, to break their contacts with the West, to make clear that nothing will be tolerated. Why? It may have something to do with the nervousness accompanying a power shift in the Soviet Union, although the deterioration began before Yuri Andropov took over. More likely it is simply a reflection of deteriorating relations with the United States.

Soviet leaders may reason that there is no point in easing up on internal conditions until there is hope of better relations with the United States — hope especially of serious arms control negotiations. But that could be a serious miscalculation, and those of us who are concerned about human rights and arms control should be the first to say so.

As Hans Bethe, the American physicist, puts it, "The most important thing" in curbing the arms race "is to build confidence between the two countries. What the Russians are doing to Sakharov, Orlov and the others cannot help. It makes our task of trying to move the Reagan administration back toward a more sensible policy much more difficult."

The New York Times.

## Is Andropov Cleaning Out The Crooks?

By Arnold Beichman

STANFORD, California — A shibboleth circulating in the West about Yuri Andropov's accession as Soviet dictator has been that he aimed to clean out the crooks who infest the gangster Soviet bureaucracy. Such glorification is disinformation.

One of Mr. Andropov's first appointees was Gendar Aliyev, as a full member of the Politburo. Mr. Aliyev, now 59, entered KGB service at age 19, became the head of the KGB's Azerbaijan section in 1967 and was later the party leader in that republic. According to The New York Times of last Dec. 2, he "was noteworthy for assaults on corruption and economic sloth."

But I have it on good authority that Mr. Aliyev's reputation as a battler against corruption and economic sabotage is nonsense. Yes, my informant says, he got after crooks in Baku when he took over the KGB. But he replaced one set of gangsters with his own.

Suppose that allegation about Mr. Aliyev is false, a baseless canard. Is there any way to check, to go to Baku and ask around among the inhabitants, and underworld denizens, "Say, what's the real dope on Aliyev?" No doubt Pravda or Izvestia or the local press carried stories about him going after gangsters, but my informant tells me that during Mr. Aliyev's reign as party leader there was as much corruption and thievery as ever. How can we prove or disprove this? We can't.

So long as there is no genuine opposition, no free press, no police or courts independent of party control; so long as the party and its Politburo maintain and continue their monopoly over the Soviet peoples, corruption is endemic in the society. Clean totalitarian government is a contradiction in terms.

Soviet Analyst, the well-informed British publication, notes that "a dishonest official feels safer if his superiors are also benefiting from his particular scheme, and among those involved in crime and protection racketeers are many top men in government ministries and departments. The greatest potential for personal profit to be found in the immediate circle of the general secretary himself; one of the first indications that Andropov was maneuvering to succeed Brezhnev was the deliberate leaking to the Western press by the KGB early in 1982 of the scandal involving Brezhnev's daughter Galina."

The Western press accepts little as true in the non-Marxist world unless it is independently verified. If President Reagan says human rights are improving in Guatemala, correspondents on the spot in Guatemala examine his allegations.

But a campaign against corruption in a regime founded on corruption — the corruption of language and culture, of human relations and the human spirit; a corruption that allows no dissent, no appeal, against which there is no redress; a regime that repudiates the rule of law and legitimizes forced labor?

In my dictionary the first of several definitions of the word "corruption" is "impairment of integrity, virtue or moral principle."

The writer is a visiting scholar at Stanford University's Hoover Institution, and is completing a biography of Yuri Andropov. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

## Job Classifications Evolve, but Class Consciousness Endures

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON — Something of a milestone passed recently without anyone much noticing. The Labor Department dropped the designations "blue-collar" and "white-collar" from its job classifications. The familiar color coding of workers is gone from official terminology.

Conventional wisdom used to hold that blue-collar work was manual, dirty and generally undesirable. White-collar work, which was held to be clean, better paid and more brainy than brawny, was the path toward middle-class respectability.

Today, blue-collar factory jobs remain far less secure than office jobs, as high industrial unemployment rates, or in other respects blue-collar work has improved considerably.

Anyone with a taste for conspiracy will attribute the disappearance of blue-collar joblessness to figures to White House de-emphasis of an embarrassing unemployment problem. The truth is duller. The disappearance stemmed from a reform of government statistical practices that began in the mid-1960s. Bureaucrats were not completed until 1977 and are being implemented only now. Decisions were mostly technical: Once jobs were redefined, the "blue" and "white" labels no longer seemed apt.

It is not difficult to understand why. By the old definitions the flood tide of white-collar workers has been overwhelming. By 1980 they represented 52.2 percent of the work force, compared with a blue-collar proportion of 31.7 percent. Service workers (13.3 percent) and farm workers (9.0 percent) accounted for the rest.

Go back to 1920 and blue-collar workers were about two-thirds of the total: farm workers outnumbered white-collar workers 27 to 23 percent. Service workers were mainly maids, butlers and other household workers.

The social progression implied by the white-collar/blue-collar division is disintegrating. Government statisticians saw that there are high-skilled blue-collar jobs as well as low-skilled white-collar jobs.

In 1981 the median weekly pay for female clerical workers was less than two-thirds the rate for male craftsmen and 90 percent of the rate for male laborers. Meanwhile, factory jobs experienced a general improvement in pay and working conditions.

When they studied "Middletown" (Muncie, Indiana) in the mid-1920s, sociologists Robert and Helen Lynd reported that factory workers put in 9 to 10-hour days, with half shifts on Saturdays. By their early 40s many men were so spent that they were dismissed or shifted to less demanding jobs (sweepers or watchmen).

Unions, technology and new laws have reshaped this portrait. The 1938 Fair Labor Standards Act mandated time and a half for production work exceeding 40 hours and eschewed overtime pay for non-exempt workers.

level blue-collar and mid-level white-collar jobs lost to automation.

Where will the new jobs come from? There are more than enough needs and wants in the world to create many more jobs than there are people for them. But to fill most of these needs and wants we must invent whole new categories of organizations and jobs, and bring these into the mainstream economy.

Each time society adopts a major new technology (railroads, telephones, air travel), that technology has made us significantly wealthier. With this new wealth we have turned to new fields of enterprise.

For example, when automation came to agriculture early in this century, we became wealthy enough to afford universal public education through the 12th grade. We created the new professional category of teacher, and

perceptives. The best way to judge class is self-evaluation. Here is how Americans responded in 1952 (and 1978) when asked to put themselves in a class: lower 22 (0.0), working 59.0 (52.3), middle 35.5 (46.9), upper 17.0 (8.1), other 1.5 (0.6).

Thus, a large proportion of Americans consider themselves to be working-class. Notice also the virtual disappearance of the lower and upper classes; for whatever reasons, Americans instinctively place themselves in one mainstream or another.

But the figures put the lie to the

hopeful American vision of an almost universal middle class. It is emerging, but slowly. Princeton sociologist Richard Sobel has argued that many white-collar office workers do not feel much differently about their jobs than factory workers.

The upshot is that the sense of class in America remains far stronger than the economic gains of the past 35 years might imply. Even in the late 1970s, before the onset of the severe recession, more Americans considered themselves in the working than the middle class. The chasm may have widened the gap.

National Journal.

level blue-collar and mid-level white-collar jobs lost to automation.

Where will the new jobs come from? There are more than enough needs and wants in the world to create many more jobs than there are people for them. But to fill most of these needs and wants we must invent whole new categories of organizations and jobs, and bring these into the mainstream economy.

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## Senators Say CIA May Be Trying To Skirt Ban on Role in Nicaragua

By Patrick E. Tyler  
and Don Oberdorfer  
*Washington Post Service*

**WASHINGTON** — Two members of the Senate Intelligence Committee have warned the Reagan administration that there is concern that the CIA is circumventing a congressional ban on U.S. involvement in efforts to overthrow the Nicaraguan government.

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York and vice chairman of the committee, said Tuesday in the Senate that in addition to its obligations under the congressional ban, the United States has a "specific obligation" not to violate the 1948 Organization of American States treaty, which prohibits any OAS country from interfering in the affairs of another OAS country.

"If we are a government of laws at home, it is hoped we would be a government of laws in the hemisphere," Senator Moynihan said. While he was speaking, the OAS permanent council was hearing allegations by Nicaragua against

the United States. The accusations were made during a debate on a proposal by Honduras for a negotiated settlement of disputes in the region through a meeting of five Central American foreign ministers.

Patrick J. Leahy, Democrat of Vermont and a member of the intelligence committee, said in the Senate that he had given the committee a classified report that "bears materially" on whether the executive branch is complying with "both the letter and the spirit" of the Boland Amendment.

This amendment prohibits the CIA or Defense Department from providing funds or other support to counterrevolutionary groups for the purpose of overthrowing the Nicaraguan government.

If one is to believe the detailed accounts seen in the press in recent days, the administration is actively supporting, and perhaps even funding, a large-scale anti-Sandinist guerrilla movement now involved in open combat inside Nicaragua.

The Senate majority leader,

Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee, said "there is a great concern" in the Senate about U.S. covert activities in the region.

Senator Moynihan said the committee has spent a quarter of its time in the past year on intelligence operations in Central America. He said Senator Barry Goldwater, Republican of Arizona, the chairman, had asked for a new briefing from administration officials next Thursday.

At the OAS, Robert Martinez Cardenales, delegate from Honduras, called for a meeting of five regional nations, including Nicaragua, to bring about a stable and long-lasting settlement in the area.

Mr. Martinez said: "Nicaragua should participate if it is serious about seeking peace."

Edgar Parrales of Nicaragua replied that the proposal was a U.S.-initiated "trap" to outnumber Nicaragua at a regional meeting. He said the real problem was an armed conflict "created artificially by the United States" using Honduras, and he cited U.S. press reports in alleging that Washington was "promoting financing, advising and assisting" counterrevolutionary bands.

He called for U.S.-Nicaraguan negotiations to deal with the conflict. In Managua, the Foreign Ministry said it was asking Mexico, Venezuela, Panama and Colombia to help arrange a U.S.-Nicaraguan dialogue and Nicaraguan-Honduras dialogue to settle disputes.

J. William Middendorf II, the U.S. delegate, backed the Honduran call for a five-way Central American meeting.

## Talks Urged for Foes In Central America

By Bernard Weinraub  
*New York Times Service*

**WASHINGTON** — A group of prominent U.S. and Latin American citizens say the Reagan administration, the Soviet Union and Cuba should hold a "many-sided dialogue" with the nations of Central America to find ways to end fighting there.

The group of officials, business leaders and clerics, offer the proposal in a report to be issued Thursday. The report, which contains veiled criticism of U.S. policies in Central America, contends that "the basic roots of insecurity" in Latin America are not military but economic, social and political.

"The United States could do much to foster a climate of security in the region by making unequivocally clear its commitment to respect national sovereignty" and not engage in "overt or covert intervention," the report says.

It was sponsored by the Smithson Institute's Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars and was the result of six months of discussions conducted by Sol M. Linowitz, a former U.S. delegate to the Organization of American States, and former President Galo Plaza of Ecuador.

The report's U.S. signers include

former Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance; General David C. Jones; former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; David Rockefeller, banker and chairman of the Americas Society; the Reverend Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of the University of Notre Dame; Elliot L. Richardson, former secretary of defense; Ralph P. Davidson, chairman of the board of Time Inc.; Robert C. Goizueta, chairman of the board of the Coca-Cola Co., and former Secretary of State Edmund S. Muskie.

Among the Latin American

signers of the report are Oscar Camilón, former foreign minister of Argentina; Antonio Carillo Flores, former foreign minister of Mexico; Daniel Oduber Quiros, former president of Costa Rica; Archbishop Mariano McGrath of Panama; Gabriel Valdés, former foreign minister of Chile, and Javier Silva Ruete, former finance minister of Peru.

The report says the International Monetary Fund and other international financial institutions "must increase their own lending if the vitally necessary flow of new private investment into Latin America is to resume."

To end the hostilities in Central America, the report says, "a many-sided dialogue should begin among the governments of Central America, their opposition movements, the United States, Cuba and the Soviet Union."

The goal, the report says, "would be to explore whether the vital interests of each of the parties can be safeguarded without confirming war in Central America." Initial discussions "need not be publicized," the report said.

## Police Superintendent To Resign in Chicago

By Washington Post Service

**CHICAGO** — Police Superintendent Richard J. Buczek, a target of criticism from U.S. Representative Harold Washington, the Democratic candidate for mayor, has announced his resignation one week before the election.

Mr. Buczek, 40, said he hoped his resignation, effective the day a new mayor is inaugurated, would remove his "personality" as an issue in the contest between Mr. Washington and his Republican opponent, Bernard E. Epton.

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United Press International  
Troops beat back demonstrators who broke into the governor's mansion in São Paulo.

## Rioting Subsides in São Paulo

By Reuters

**SAO PAULO** — Heavy rain helped to cool tempers Wednesday after two days of riots and looting that followed a protest demonstration against unemployment.

Broken glass and debris from looted shops littered streets in the center of the city and many shops were closed. Armed police patrolled the streets in force, and no new incidents were reported Wednesday.

The disturbances, Brazil's worst civil unrest in three years, began Monday in the Santo Amaro neighborhood when a demonstration to protest unemployment and government economic policies degenerated into a riot.

A police spokesman said that a 63-year-old man had been shot to death near a supermarket during the looting.

Violence broke out again Tuesday in Santo Amaro

and in the center of São Paulo. About 2,000 demon-

strators, including leftist politicians and union leaders, broke down front railings outside the governor's residence and invaded the grounds.

A presidential spokesman said that President João Baptista Figueiredo was following events in São Paulo, capital of the country's richest and most populous state.

The 2d Army, based in São Paulo, was put on alert, but an army spokesman said that it would be used only to maintain order if the state governor, Franco Montoro, requested assistance.

The governor, who took office March 15, met Tuesday with representatives of the protesters and appealed for calm. He promised to create more jobs.

Mr. Montoro, a center-left politician opposed to Brazil's military government, said in a television interview Tuesday night that small groups were carrying out concerted plans of disturbance with the aim of upsetting the move toward full democracy in the country. He offered no details.

## Iran Sets Conditions For Oil Spill Cleanup

United Press International

**KUWAIT** — Iran demanded Wednesday that Iraq apologize for bombing its oil wells in the Gulf and said it would not send experts to cap the leaking wells until Iraq guarantees their safety.

Before an afternoon meeting here of eight Gulf states to deal with the huge Gulf oil spill, which threatens marine life and desalination plants, Ali Shams Ardekani, Iranian ambassador to Kuwait, said: "We will not send in teams without immunity."

His comments reflected the view of Gulf states that little can be done to clean up the spill until there is a cease-fire in the 31-month-old Iran-Iraq war.

Although both Iran and Iraq

agreed Tuesday to accept a cease-

fire to allow experts into the war

zone to cap the leaking Iranian wells and stem the flow of up to

10,000 barrels of crude oil a day.

Officials of the Kuwait-based Organization for Protection of Marine Environment said they hoped the meeting Wednesday would re-

sult in a compromise to allow joint

action to contain the spreading slick. There was no immediate word Wednesday night of the meeting's outcome.

Iran's deputy prime minister, Rida Husseini Marza Taheri, said if agreement is reached, the leaking wells at Nowruz, about 90 miles (145 kilometers) off the Iranian shore, could be capped within 20 days.

Joining Iraq and Iran in the regional organization are Saudi Ara-

bia, Kuwait, the United Arab

Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain and Oman — all oil-producing countries overlooking the shallow, heavily polluted Gulf waters.

Mr. Taheri claimed the damaged wells leak about 2,000 barrels a day and said the slick covered only 120 square miles (310 square kilometers), although he acknowledged that parts of it had broken up and threatened the coasts of Iran's neighbors.

But Kuwait's health minister had earlier estimated the flow at 7,000 to 10,000 barrels a day. Other reports put the slick's size at 8,000 to 12,000 square miles.

■ Effects Still Uncertain  
*Walter Sullivan of The New York Times reported from New York:*

Although the discharge rate of the Gulf's leaking wells does not appear as high as that of Mexico's Ixtoc 1, whose oil contaminated much of the Gulf of Mexico in 1979, its consequences may be greater because the Gulf is too small to permit rapid dispersal.

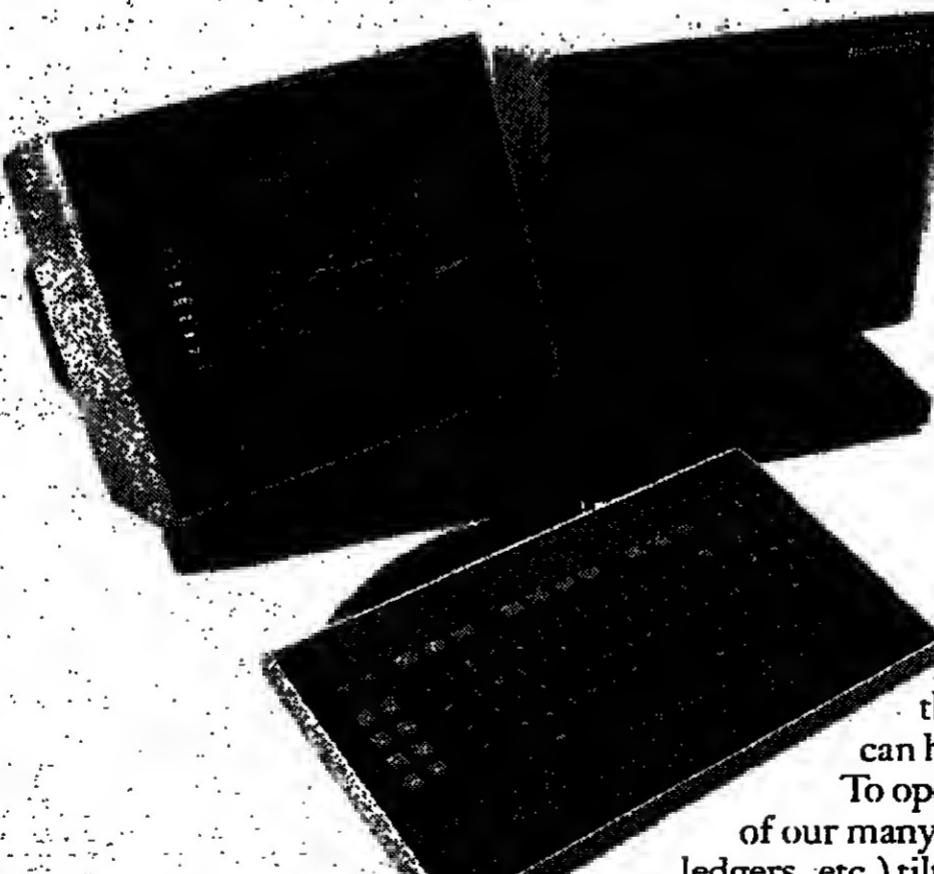
At its peak, Ixtoc 1 spilled 30,000 barrels of oil a day, at least three times the rate of the Gulf leaks.

Information on the progress of the Gulf spill remains fragmentary pending analysis of satellite images of the area.

Hence, according to environmental specialists in Saudi Arabia, it is difficult at this stage to predict its effects. They depend on uncertain winds and uncertain politics.

As of Tuesday night, according to reports from the area, winds had kept the oil away from the western shores of the Gulf.

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## Political Appointees Back Foreign Service In U.S. Pension Fight

New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — Nothing ranks a career Foreign Service officer like the spectacle of a president appointing political buddies to prestigious ambassadorial posts over people who have spent their professional lives preparing for the job.

But recently career diplomats and political appointees have become allies in a struggle against an administration proposal to redesign the Foreign Service's retirement program as part of the effort to control pensions. By one calculation, some Foreign Service pensions would be cut in half.

In private cables to the State Department, several prominent ambassadors who are political appointees, and who therefore would be unaffected by any pension changes, have asserted that adoption of the plan would cause the departure of the most talented career Foreign Service officers, would cripple the service's effectiveness and would severely hamper future recruiting.

"Over the last 50 years, the Foreign Service has evolved from a rich man's club of Eastern Leaguers to a group which is more truly representative of the many elements which make up our nation's strength," Evan G. Gabrahi, a former New York ambassador to France, wrote Secretary of State George P. Shultz and other officials.

"If we want the Foreign Service to return to a rich man's club," Mr. Gabrahi added, "all we have to do is start cutting back on these benefits. The rest will happen naturally."

John J. Louis Jr., ambassador to Britain and a longtime business executive and Republican financial backer, cabled that the proposed revisions would "cripple" the nation's diplomatic effectiveness.

"We will not only lose immediately some of the best and the brightest," he said, "but we will be unable to attract young people away from the Foreign Service as a career. Our policies would suffer and we would pay a price far greater than the fiscal cost of the modest retirement benefits now extended."

State Department officials said political appointees in Western Europe — Maxwell M. Rabb, ambassador to Italy and national vice president of President Ronald Reagan's 1980 campaign, and Arthur F. Burns, the economist who is ambassador to West Germany — jointly cabled Mr. Reagan and Mr. Shultz last month to oppose the changes. In another message, Mike

Mansfield, ambassador to Japan and former Democratic leader in the Senate, expressed concern about the "damage to morale and effectiveness" that he said would occur if the changes were enacted.

At issue are retirement benefits for 12,000 employees in the Foreign Service. Included are the 3,700 officers who operate 230 embassies and consulates in more than 140 countries, as well as officials of the U.S. Information Agency and the Agency for International Development.

The dispute is part of a larger battle over legislation, outlined in the 1984 budget, to increase the contributions of 1.9 million Civil Service workers toward their pensions and require them to work 10 additional years to receive full benefits. A spokesman for the Office of Management and Budget, Edwin L. Dale Jr., said the measures were necessary to combat unfunded liabilities — future benefit obligations for which no money has been set aside — of nearly \$500 billion in the U.S. payroll system.

"Anybody who has a benefit doesn't want to see it taken away and can think of a dozen reasons why it should," Mr. Dale said of the dispute.

The White House plans to submit the legislation in the next few weeks, Mr. Dale said. If Congress approves the bill, Mr. Reagan will make comparable changes in the pension plans of other agencies, including the Foreign Service, by executive order.

On that point, the ambassadors and the American Foreign Service Association, which represents Foreign Service officers, vehemently disagree. They cite the obligation of officers to serve overseas, often in hostile or unhealthy areas where they face hazards and hardships not normally encountered by Civil Service employees.

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CEMETERY CEREMONY — Thousands of Chinese in Hong Kong gathered this week in one of the colony's hillside cemeteries to observe the annual Ching Ming, or tomb sweeping festival. This is the time when Chinese pay homage to their ancestors by sweeping their graves and offering food and drink to their spirits.

## Influence of Extremists on Sikhs Is Decried by Indian Newspapers

Reuters

**NEW DELHI** — Militant Sikhs pressing for religious and political concessions in the northern state of Punjab are falling increasingly under the influence of extremists, Indian commentators and newspaper said Wednesday.

The commentaries and editorials said the growing strength of extremists within the Sikh party, the Akali Dal, is hampering movement toward an agreement in negotiations with the government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

At least 21 persons were killed and more than 200 injured in violence this week when Sikhs blocked roads across Punjab to press demands, including greater autonomy for the state.

The government accused the Sikhs of using guns, swords and spears in battles with the police. Home Minister Prakash Chand Sethi said in Parliament that demonstrators had indulged in unprovoked violence and arson.

At least 15 of those killed were shot by the police, and Harchand Singh Longowal, the Akali Dal leader, has demanded a judicial inquiry into what he called indiscriminate police action. He has alleged the police killed 38 protesters.

In new clashes Tuesday in the Sikh holy city of Amritsar, 11 people were injured.

The Akali Dal, formed early this century, wants neighboring Punja

bi-speaking areas to be incorporated into the state.

It also wants redistribution of water rights and the spending of more local taxes on the state, a wealthy farming district where most of India's 12 million Sikhs live.

The government has already met most of the religious demands, which include permission to carry sacred daggers on domestic Indian airline flights, a ban on the sale of alcohol and tobacco around the Sikh golden temple shrine in Amritsar and the broadcast of Sikh scriptures on local state-run radio.

But a demand for laws giving Amritsar control of the main Sikh temples across the country has not been conceded.

Indian newspapers said Wednesday that the government had gone a long way toward meeting the Sikh demands, and they called for fresh talks to reach a settlement.

The papers warned that the extremist wing of the Akali Dal could thwart a compromise. The Times of India said in an editorial that the extremists were holding the party to ransom.

Reasonableness and flexibility were required, the Times said, adding, "But these two qualities, alas, have become the first victim of Akali intrusiveness, born partly of the strife between the moderate leadership and the extremists, who are evidently holding it ransom."

The Communist newspaper Pa-

tri said Mr. Longowal was surrounded by "botheads, fugitives and extremists" who were finding within the precincts of the golden temple shrine in Amritsar, which the police by convention do not enter.

Mrs. Gandhi has refused to concede demands for greater autonomy, saying that further concessions would encourage other states to press for autonomy.

But many politicians say they believe a commission set up last month to examine relations between the states and the national government has gone a long way toward narrowing differences with Akali moderates.

For several years, Washington

## Priests in Philippines Denounce Charge

Reuters

**BACOLOD, Philippines** — Three Roman Catholic priests, including an Australian and an Irishman, have denounced murder charges against them as a frame-up staged by the military in a campaign against the clergy.

In an affidavit filed Tuesday with government lawyers, the Rev. Brian Gore of Perth, the Rev. Niall O'Brien of Dublin and seven Filipinos, including a priest, rejected charges of involvement in the murder of Pablo Zola, mayor of Kabankalan, on the central island of Negros in March 1982. They said statements implicating them in the ambush were "false, fabricated and concocted."

"The charge is a frame-up and is the work of sick minds in the military establishment obsessed with waging a hate campaign against the religious and other workers who are working for the poor," the affidavit said.

It said that those accused had nothing to do with the ambush and that affidavits taken from alleged witnesses were obtained through "force, violence, threats, intimidation, rewards, retribution and other means."

The priests and lay workers said they had no reason to wish the death of Mr. Zola and prayed for

## Hu Na, Tennis Star, Is Nonperson in China After Defection to U.S.

Reuters

**BEIJING** — Before she sought asylum in the United States in July, Hu Na was one of China's brightest tennis hopes.

She was praised in magazine articles for her "miraculous court craft" and for her patriotic determination to win glory for China in international tennis tournaments.

But now Miss Hu, 19, is a nonperson in the official press, which studiously ignores cases in which Chinese seek asylum abroad, and her defection has further weakened the strained relations between China and the United States.

On Wednesday, China lodged a strong protest with the U.S. government over its decision to grant political asylum to Miss Hu, the New China News Agency reported.

Quoting diplomatic sources, the official agency said the protest was contained in a note handed to Ambassador Arthur W. Hummel Jr. by Vice Foreign Minister Han Xu. The agency did not reveal the wording of the note.

Despite its denunciation of the United States, China has shown a well-founded fear of persecution due to their race, religion, national political opinion or membership of a specific social group.

As part of China's attempt to pressure Miss Hu to return, the Chinese consulate in San Francisco has made public two letters from her parents begging her to return. A Chinese acquaintance of the tennis star said she had told her parents and close friends of her plans to defect before she left China.

There is a strong feeling in China, especially among older people, that to defect is a betrayal of the motherland.

Traditionally minded Chinese, therefore, find the frequent defections by Soviet citizens and other East Europeans difficult to understand, even though they are aware



Hu Na

of the temptations of the capitalist West.

But as a younger Chinese said, "Most of my friends would probably settle abroad if they were given the chance."

Despite social pressure in China on the relatives of defectors, they are probably not severely mistreated diplomats said.

China's current leaders have strongly condemned the Maoist practice whereby the children and grandchildren of "class enemies" were themselves ostracized as reactionaries, and this attitude is thought to apply to the families of defectors.

## U.S. Weighs Altering Ban Of Kangaroo

By Philip Shabecoff  
New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — The Interior Department will propose on Friday that it drop Australian kangaroos from its list of threatened species, officials of the department's Fish and Wildlife Service reported.

The department will also propose that a ban on the importing of kangaroo skin and meat, now suspended, be lifted completely, the officials said Tuesday.

The Australian red, eastern gray and western gray kangaroos are included on the United States' list of species threatened with extinction. Such species are afforded special protections under federal law, although not to the extent of those placed on the endangered list.

Ron Lamberton, associate director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, said kangaroos could be removed from the list because Australia now has an effective program to maintain the animal's population.

Under the program, he said, a "commercial harvest" of 3.14 million kangaroos will be permitted this year. Kangaroo skins make a soft leather used for athletic shoes, handbags and golf bags. The meat is sold in the United States and in Europe. An official at the Australian Embassy said her country had requested the changes.

Conservationists said they would fight the proposals to remove the animals from the threatened list and to end the import ban, both of which would become effective after a period of public comment. They said kangaroos were dying in large numbers in a drought in Australia.

Marion Newman, president of the Kangaroo Protection Committee, a nonprofit group, said that about six million kangaroos were killed legally each year in Australia and that the illegal hunting made the total much higher.

Cecily Donobue, the Australian Embassy official, said it was unlikely that six million kangaroos a year were killed.

## Trial of Italians Resumes in Sofia

Reuters

**VIENNA** — A Sofia court was told Wednesday that two Italians, Paolo Farsatti, 34, and Gabrielle Trevisin, 26, had been caught taking pictures of Bulgarian military sites, the Bulgarian news agency BTA reported.

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## Trial of Italians

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1983

## NORTH CENTRAL TEXAS

A SPECIAL REPORT

### 'Silicon Prairie': High-Technology Clusters in Region

By Scott Ticer

BEHIND North Central Texas' image as a stereotyped economic center for oil, banking and retail, it also is a high-technology industry region that is beginning to rival California's Silicon Valley.

Welcome to Silicon Prairie, a loosely defined area that takes in the concentration of electronics companies in and around Dallas.

Sometimes the term is even used to encompass the entire high-technology industry in the state. And in the last 10 years, high technology has become the biggest industry around.

Whatever the boundaries, North Central Texas is the spot for high technology in the state. And in the last 10 years, high technology has become the biggest industry around.

About 20 percent of the Dallas-Fort Worth area's employment is directly linked to high technology, although most of that work is concentrated in electronics and to a lesser degree in aerospace and defense. Workers are manufacturing semiconductor chips, personal computers, sophisticated electronic defense systems, massive telephone signal switching stations, and are even developing artificial intelligence programs for computers.

Biotechnology, with a few exceptions, is not part of the local area's economy.

North Central Texas is the home of Texas Instruments, Dallas' technological strong-arm that changed the shape of the industrial world with its invention of the integrated circuit 20 years ago. Today, TI makes products ranging from sophisticated microchips no bigger than a baby's fingernail to small, home computers priced at only \$150. In the Dallas area alone, the company is estimated to employ 24,000 or more individuals.

Nearby Fort Worth is the home of Tandy, a leader and pioneer in the personal computer industry and a well-known mass merchant of the consumer products of high technology. With its vast network of International Radio Shack stores, Tandy is filled with the world's largest retailer of electronic products with items ranging from cordless telephones to a full line of low and high-priced stand-alone desk-top computers.

Mostek, a large semiconductor firm, and Apple Computer's flag-ship manufacturing facility are located in the Dallas suburb of Carrollton. Many of Xerox's small computers and office products are made, developed and marketed out of Dallas offices and plants. E-Sytems, a leading company in developing sophisticated electronic defense intelligence and reconnaissance.

Dallas sits on a stretch of flat, featureless North Texas prairie, along a river, the Trinity, that barely trickles most of the year. John Neely Bryan built a trading post here in 1841, to serve wagon trains heading west to Nevada and California. In addition to selling food, saddles, liquor and guns, to pioneers, Bryan operated a ferry across the Trinity and sold house lots to people who preferred home-steading to adventuring. He was the archetypal merchant-speculator, and his optimism and entrepreneurial daring have guided the city ever since.

The Dallas of the 1960s is home for banks, insurance companies, department store chains and major clothing and furniture manufacturers. The world of J.R. Ewing, if it exists at all, lies to the south and west, around Houston and Midland. Dallas is a gassy and relentlessly mercantile city whose most conspicuous symbol is the new Hyatt Regency Hotel, a stunning cluster of reflective glass cubes and cylinders that tells the world what Dallas is about — money, style, the future. Most of its older buildings have been bulldozed and replaced with shimmering glass office

suites, is headquartered in the area. Electronic Data Systems, one of the largest and best-known data processing firms in the United States, was founded in Dallas.

Dozens of other multinational corporations have large divisions of marketing, development and light manufacturing units in the North Central Texas area, including International Business Machines, Burroughs, Western Electric, the manufacturing arm of American Telephone & Telegraph, and Rockwell International. There also are dozens of small start-ups where entrepreneurs have jumped from places like TI, Mostek or Rockwell to try to make money with an idea, product or service of their own.

"The Dallas area is rapidly becoming the center of high technology not only in Texas, but the entire Southwest as well," said Michael Van Deelen, an electronics analyst with the Dallas-based brokerage firm Ranscher, Pierce, Reifsma. "We're starting to see a lot of technology emanate from the Dallas area," he said. "And more and more companies are coming all the time."

Michael Corboy, president of the cable equipment company TOTCOM in the Dallas suburb of Irving, holds a similar view. When he first came to Dallas about 25 years ago, he said it was a shock to find that the only high-technology business in town was Texas Instruments, his new employer. Now, high technology is no longer the exception in North Central Texas, he said. It is almost the rule. "Dallas has really come alive with electronics," he said. "There are a lot of success stories. A bunch of people made a lot of money here."

When Mr. Corboy came to Dallas, Texas Instruments, for example, was a \$45-million-a-year company mostly involved in seismic oil search activities for the Texas-based petroleum business. Today, with growth fueled mostly from innovations in microelectronics, Texas Instruments is a \$4-billion-a-year company.

New electronics companies throughout the area have experienced similar growth, although most of their activities are concentrated in Far North Dallas and suburban communities 10 to 40 miles north of central Dallas. Since the 1960s, Texas Instruments economists said, the number of electronics companies employing more than 50 people has grown from four in the 1960s to more than 60 today. More than 50 of those firms were started in the last 20 years. Half of them employ more than 100 local people; six employ more than 1,000 people; and three have payroll with more than 5,000 people.



A cheerleader for the Dallas Cowboys.

## Dallas Business Leaders Play Key Role in Growth, Political Structure of City

By Henry Tatum

DALLAS BECAME the seventh largest city in the United States through a combination of powerful business leadership and unabashed boosterism.

"What's good for Dallas is good for business" is an often-repeated theme that is still deeply rooted in the politics of the city.

Seven of the last eight mayors of Dallas during the last 30 years have been millionaires who ran for office with the strong financial backing of the business community.

Fort Worth and Dallas are as different as day and night in their urban styles. While Dallas attempts to capture the cosmopolitan feel of an Eastern City, Fort Worth brags that its city limits mark "where the West begins."

Although the population of Fort Worth is approaching 400,000, city political leaders still want to be known as just plain folks. House Majority Leader Jim Wright, with his bushy eyebrows and Southern-preacher style of speech, is a graduate of the Fort Worth school of politics.

Despite the differences in style, the Fort Worth leadership has been successful in accomplishing a number of major goals including a total overhaul of the downtown business district. Hundreds of millions of dollars of new construction in recent years have changed the skyline of Fort Worth and captured the attention of investors who normally would look only to the Dallas area for potential development sites.

For years, Fort Worth politics was controlled by a group of downtown bankers commonly known as the "Seventh Street Gang." The label stuck because most of the major financial institutions were located on Seventh Street. But Fort Worth voters have elected three mayors in succession, who had no direct links to the banks that once dictated city politics.

With the growth of the area, residents are more interested in solutions to the long-range problems of Fort Worth than in the labels of candidates.

The current mayor of Dallas, Jack Evans, is president of the Culkin Companies, a large conglomerate that operates a chain of supermarkets and drugstores throughout the Southwest. Last August, Mr. Evans caught the city leaders off guard by announcing he would not seek a second term.

A \$500,000 political campaign has been mounted to try to convince Dallas voters to elect A. Starke Taylor Jr., a wealthy investor, to succeed Mr. Evans in May. But Mr. Taylor's main opponent in the race is Wes Wise, the man who broke the long chain of millionaires Dallas mayors when he upset the business establishment's candidate in 1971.

The heavy advertising expenditure of Taylor supporters to overcome the name identification of Wise has refocused public attention on the influence of business in Dallas city politics. Some voters have questioned why a candidate would spend \$500,000 to win a political office that only pays \$50 a meeting. Since Dallas operates as the largest city in the United States with a council-manager form of government, service as mayor is not considered a full-time job.

In contrast, Dallas City Manager Charles Anderson receives an annual salary of approximately \$100,000, making him the highest paid municipal official in the nation. Even Mr. Anderson's assistant city managers make in excess of \$75,000. But the low salary for mayor and 10 other members of the City Council has never caused a shortage of candidates for the office.

In fact, Dallas voters traditionally have rejected efforts to provide better pay to City Council members on the basis that so-called "professional politicians" would try to gain control of the council seats.

The close link between the business leadership and City Hall dates back to 1930 when the council-manager government was established in Dallas. Before then, the municipal government was operated by a 5-member City Council that was plagued by charges of graft and corruption.

Executives of the major businesses formed the Dallas Citizens Association and successfully worked for replacement of the commissioners with a city manager and city council system. For the next 40 years, the Citizens Charter Association held firm control over the selection of Mayors and City Council members in Dallas.

Candidates who were not endorsed by the CCA had virtually no chance of winning seats on the City Council.

The first break in the CCA grip on local politics came when Mr. Wise defeated Avery Mays, a construction company executive, in the mayor's race 12 years ago. But the eventual downfall of the association began in 1975 when the federal courts ruled that the at-large election system for the Dallas City Council discriminated against minority candidates.

Today, eight of the 11 City Council members are elected by voters from within specific districts in Dallas. The mayor and two other council members are still elected citywide.

The CCA continued to endorse in the 1975 election but finally disbanded when candidates began worrying about being labeled part of the business establishment in district races. Suddenly, the endorsement that once was such a necessity had become a liability in

areas of Dallas where minorities and moderate income residents were the primary voters.

Despite the disappearance of the old CCA, the business community still abandoned its involvement in municipal politics. The Dallas Citizens Council, an organization composed of the chief executive officers of the top banks, utilities and corporations in the city, continues to work behind the scenes on major municipal and school district issues.

Although there are no longer official endorsements, favored candidates are still well financed by individual members of the Citizens Council.

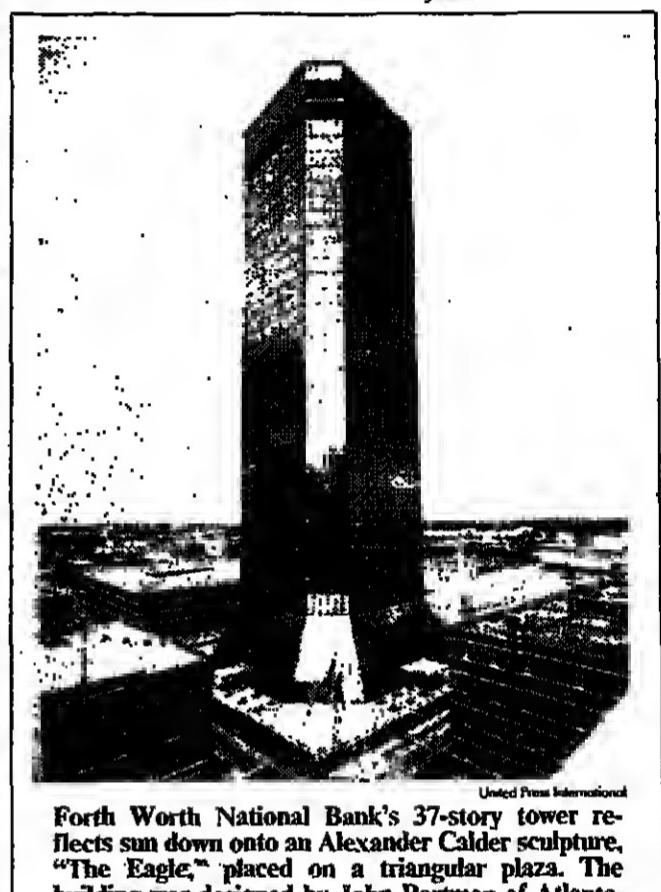
The domination of government by the business establishment came under heavy attack in the news media following the assassination of John F. Kennedy. Dallas became known as a "city of hate" that was controlled by a small oligarchy of conservative banking and industrial leaders.

It took the city years to overcome the stigma of that period in the mid-1960s. Now, the involvement of business in politics is the most popular explanation why Dallas continues to thrive in the 1980s, while other cities are falter-

ing. Last year, Time magazine called Dallas "the city that works" in a lengthy article about the troubled financial condition of municipal governments.

Within the last decade, the city government has built the massive Dallas-Fort Worth Airport, a new City Hall, a 6-story downtown library, and a major sports and entertainment arena. A new Dallas Museum of Art building will be completed in the downtown arts district next November and preparations are under way for construction of a symphony hall nearby. Last August, Dallas voters approved a record \$247-million bond issue that many political analysts warned would never pass because of its size.

Yet to be resolved, however, is the severe traffic problems of this rapidly growing city. City leaders will try to convince residents next summer to create a Dallas Area Rapid Transit authority that can levy a 1-percent sales tax to finance mass transportation programs. If creation of a regional transportation authority is rejected, Dallas will be headed for the same congressional woes of Houston within the next few years.



## Regional Economy Is Expected to Soar With U.S. Recovery

By Richard Alm

PERCHED ATOP THE concrete and glass ridge of the downtown skyline, a dozen cranes confirm Dallas' economy has continued to prosper, even during the worldwide recession of the last 18 months.

The stubborn slump did not completely bypass Dallas and its sister city of Fort Worth. Both cities are in the midst of a real estate market in which retail sales grew three times faster than the national average in 1982. At the same time, the Dallas-Fort Worth area, with 13 percent of the nation's population, recorded 5.6 percent of all U.S. housing starts.

"In most categories of housing, I see quite a good economic outlook," said William Gibson, chief economist for Dallas-based Republic Bank Corp. "I think the Dallas-Fort Worth economy is going to lead the state and may even be out in the forefront of the nation in terms of the turnaround."

In justifying his bullish forecast, Mr. Gibson points to the balance and diversity of the area's economy. He anticipates strong growth in housing, finance, electronics, defense production, apparel and wholesale and retail trade. The economy benefits, too, from what it lacks: the tired, heavily unionized "smokestack" industries that are declining in other parts of the country.

The Dallas-Fort Worth area lost about 20,000 manufacturing jobs during recessionary 1982, yet overall employment rose by 15,000 workers. The biggest gain was in the rapidly growing service sector, followed by trade and finance, insurance and real estate. The current unemployment rate of 6.1 percent — a percentage point higher than a year ago — stacks up well against the national rate of 10.4 percent.

"During 1982, the Dallas-Fort Worth area was the only major metropolitan area in the country to show employment growth," said Bernard Weinstein, an economist at the University of Texas at Dallas. "It wasn't much: less than 1 percent, but it occurred despite the bankruptcy of Braniff International Corp. and a severe national recession."

In addition to a fortunate mix of industries, the Dallas-Fort Worth area has an edge in demographics: Its population is younger, wealthier and better educated and more mobile than the rest of the nation. The large chunk of people in their accumulating years — the years of prolific spending on the trappings of the middle-class life of the affluent and educated — has not escaped the notice of retailers and home-builders.

Some department store giants, Bloomingdale's and Saks Fifth Avenue of New York and Marshall Field of Chicago have entered a market in which retail sales grew three times faster than the national average in 1982. At the same time, the Dallas-Fort Worth area, with 13 percent of the nation's population, recorded 5.6 percent of all U.S. housing starts.

"In most categories of housing, 1983 looks to be a stronger year than 1982," said Ron Witten, president of MPF Research, local real estate consultants. "We didn't really see a big jump in single-family starts until the second half of 1982, and 1983 is stacking up as a pretty strong year from start to finish."

Local industry leaders expect Dallas and Fort Worth to surpass Houston this year as the country's fastest growing housing market. In non-residential construction, a leveling off of office buildings should be balanced by new building for retail stores, Mr. Witten said. Even the buoyant Dallas-Fort Worth economy will be hindered by high interest rates and a national recovery expected to be subpar by historical comparison.

A special problem for energy-dependent Texas — and, in particular, the once fast-growing city of Houston — is the stomp in oil prices that has discouraged drilling activity worldwide. It will put a damper on Dallas and Fort Worth, but economists say the area's diversity probably will help insulate it from the worst effects of lower oil prices.

"We don't have the same reliance on energy as Houston or west Texas," Mr. Weinstein said. "We're not a major producer of drilling equipment, drilling pipe or oil rigs. We don't do the refining or processing. We do a lot of the financing, and that's where there's some vulnerability."

InterFirst Corp., the state's largest bank holding company, announced recently that problem loans, primarily those to the energy industry, made necessary an increase from \$18 million to \$33 million in its provisions for loan losses. Other banks have taken similar actions.

## NORTH CENTRAL TEXAS

## Flow of Foreign Funds Into Region Increasing

By Stuart Silverstein

ROBERT R. LAMM found the going slow in the early 1960s when he tried to talk Western Europeans into investing in real estate in the Dallas area.

Mr. Lamm, president of a Dallas-based real estate company that carries his name, said many overseas investors were reluctant because they had not heard of Dallas.

And those who had worried about the area's political climate because they associated Dallas with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

That situation, however, turned around. Propelled by the economic boom throughout the Sun Belt and its own growing mystique, Dallas began attracting large amounts of overseas money in the late 1970s.

In addition, several major real-estate investment and development companies with overseas ties established U.S. subsidiaries based in the Dallas area.

Dallas also benefited from the political instability and dwindling of good investment opportunities overseas that have long attracted foreign investors to the East and West Coasts and well-known resort areas.

"Now it's purely a question of whether you get into the [Dallas] market," said Michael Young, a local commercial real estate broker.

"We've got a whole different set of players here now than we did five years ago," Mr. Young added.

Despite the droves of wealthy individuals buying land and making other investments locally, by far the biggest share of the overseas money comes from major developers and investment companies managing millions in pension funds.

Canadians, led by developers such as Cadillac Fairview and Olympia & York, are easily the largest foreign investors in Dallas real estate, but several overseas companies also have become major players in the market.

Most real estate analysts say Britain pumps more money into Dallas real estate than any other overseas nation, followed by Germany and the Netherlands. Other leading sources of capital are Belgians, France, Japan, Taiwan and Hong Kong.

Rumors about rich Arabs periodically hit the local real estate market, but industry observers say few Middle East investors are represented here. One exception is Ghurair Pharaon, a Saudi who owns an interest in the Plaza of the Americas office-hotel complex on the eastern edge of downtown Dallas.

The company is widely believed to be the largest conduit for overseas money into the Dallas area, and among the largest nationwide is Leindorff Management U.S.A. Ltd., which set up headquarters in Dallas in 1979. Its parent is Leindorff Vermegnungsverwaltung of Hamburg, Germany.

M. Thomas Lardner, executive vice president and general manager for Leindorff in Dallas, said the company's assets totaled more than \$100 million locally and about \$1.2 billion in the United States. That money mostly comes from institutions and individuals from Germany and Switzerland.

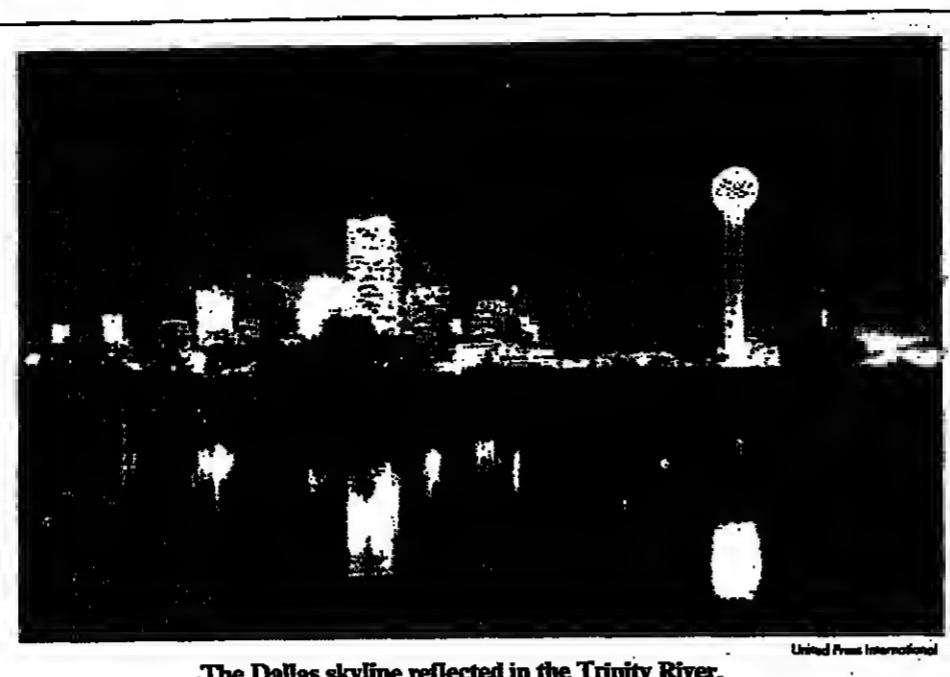
Like most big overseas investors, Leindorff has tended to put its money into existing buildings or joint-venture projects with local developers. Its interests in the Dallas area include 10 industrial buildings and six office buildings, none of which is a major office tower.

Leindorff also owns about 30 acres in the Oak Lawn section of Dallas, an area immediately north of downtown undergoing extensive redevelopment. In rapidly growing Collin County, which contains some of Dallas' northern suburbs, Leindorff owns 2,000 acres of undeveloped land.

Several other major overseas companies have set up U.S. subsidiaries in Dallas and embarked on major office building projects with or without local partners.

They include Delphine Development, the U.S. arm of a construction and shipping company based in Athens that has invested \$100 million into office projects in the Dallas area.

Other major overseas investors in local office projects are MPEC Americans Properties Inc., from London, with \$75 million invested locally, and SPC International, from Geneva, Switzerland, whose local investment is not disclosed.



The Dallas skyline reflected in the Trinity River. United Press International

Building: New City Centers Emerge  
Dallas-Fort Worth Skylines Changing Despite Recessions

By Bill Marvel

WHILE THE skylines of other major cities stagnate because of the recession, new central cores have been under construction in Dallas and Fort Worth.

InterFirst is just one of a half-dozen or so new high-rise towers under way or nearing completion in Dallas, an area immediately north of downtown undergoing extensive redevelopment.

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another building by Pei, is a diamond-plan building of elegant geometry, resembling three tall books on a shelf.

By far the most wonderful creatures on the Dallas skyline are Reunion Tower and the adjoining Hyatt Regency Hotel. The tower, with its revolving restaurant, looks like nothing so much as a dandelion seed or a golf ball on a very tall tee.

The Hyatt looks like Oz. A stepped tower wrapped in sea-foam colored mirror glass, it has become a landmark, standing at the west end of the central business district where it catches the last rays of the dying sun.

Mirror-glass is the reigning architectural cliché in Dallas. The city now has examples in gold (Shamrock Tower), silver (Thanksgiving Tower) and even emerald green (St. Paul Tower). Until recently, the reigning style was something that might be called Glass-Box International. Now that has been superceded by something that might be called the Late Modern Nip-and-Tuck. Most of the new buildings have saw-tooth corners so that developers can lease out as many expensive corner offices as possible. InterFirst's

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## A City of New Republican Strength Prepares for Party's '84 Convention

By Dan Balz

THE CITY OF Dallas is getting ready for a coming out party.

Its convention center is undergoing new construction, hotel rooms are being booked by the thousands and telephone company officials are already thinking about the miles and miles of cable they will need to put into place.

The reason for all this activity is that the Republicans are coming to town for the 1984 presidential nominating convention.

The delegates will either renominate President Ronald Reagan, if he chooses to seek re-election, or fight over his rightful heir.

The big event, which will draw worldwide attention, will give Dallas the opportunity to show off its credentials as perhaps the most Republican city in the United States.

There isn't a better prototype of the Reagan economy than Dallas,

the country Republican chairman Fred Meyer said.

President Reagan has been partial to Dallas; seemingly ever since he came here in August 1980 and, in front of a convention of evangelicals, questioned the theory of evolution. The remark, embodied in the architect Paul Rudolph, although made of reflective glass, both avoid the boxy look of so much Dallas architecture. Fort Worth's tallest building, on the other hand, the grim-looking 40-story First United Tower, resembles nothing so much as a large gray tombstone.

And out on the prairie between Fort Worth and Dallas, yet another skyline is taking shape. Las Colinas, a huge development near Dallas-Fort Worth Airport, is less than five years old, yet it already boasts a cluster of high-rise office buildings. It has been called an instant city. In fact, one former Dallas resident, who had been away for a couple of years, was flying to Dallas-Fort Worth recently when he happened to look out the window and behold the towers of Las Colinas. For just a moment he thought he was looking at downtown Dallas.

But although Dallas has long

been conservative in outlook, it is only recently that it has emerged as a genuine Republican city. Texas, like most states of the former Confederacy, has been in the stranglehold of the Democratic Party, since the end of the Civil War. What political debate occurred existed be-

tween the warring wings of the Democratic Party, not between the two national parties.

In the 1950s, things began to change, and Dallas came to the forefront by electing the first Republican member of Congress in the state since Reconstruction. At the same time, led by conservative Democratic Gov. Alan Shivers, many Democrats abandoned their own presidential nominee, Adlai Stevenson, in favor of Republican Dwight Eisenhower.

What would later become known as the New South appeared to be taking shape in Dallas under the influence of conservative Democrats and a powerful and highly conservative newspaper, the Dallas Morning News. The 1952 election began a trend in which Dallas voters voted Republican in national elections, while maintaining their loyalty to the Democrats in city and county elections.

The lone exception came in 1964, when Lyndon Johnson, a Texan, was seeking re-election and was supported by the local conservative Democratic establishment.

The ascendancy of Mr. Johnson arrested the movement of conservative Democrats in Dallas and other parts of Texas toward the Republican Party. What politicians from both parties learned was that Dallas conservatives were less Republican or Democratic than they were safe establishment, and in the 1960s, the establishment in Texas was with Lyndon Johnson.

The political image of Dallas was perhaps forever tarnished on November day in 1963 when President John F. Kennedy was assassinated, allegedly by Lee Harvey Oswald from a sixth-floor perch in the old Texas School Book Depository. The city remains one of the most popular tourist attractions in the city, and it is a constant reminder of the kind of rightist, hate-filled politics that once dominated the city.

But although Dallas has long been conservative in outlook, it is only recently that it has emerged as a genuine Republican city. Texas, like most states of the former Confederacy, has been in the stranglehold of the Democratic Party, since the end of the Civil War. What political debate occurred existed be-

tween the warring wings of the Democratic Party, not between the two national parties.

Mr. Clements moved quickly to expand the power of the party, and Dallas became a center of this historic transformation. Today, the Republicans hold at least two-thirds of the roughly 120 elected offices in the county and have all but about a dozen of the more than 70 local judgeships. Before the 1978 election, there was not one Republican judge in the county.

At the time the Republicans settled on Dallas as their choice for the national convention, it seemed like the ideal place, a solid Republican city in a state seemingly undergoing a Republican transformation.

But that suddenly changed last November when the heavily favored Mr. Clements, despite a campaign treasury of nearly \$15 million, lost his bid to Texas Attorney General Mark White and the newly united Democratic Party. Democrats began talking about taking their nominating convention to Houston in a bit of political one-upmanship. The Republican Party's fortunes were at their lowest point in more than a decade.

But Dallas remains the party's spiritual center, and local leaders hope to put their brand of Republicanism on display when the convention arrives in 1984.

Growth and the arrival of conservatives from the North have changed the political climate of the city. Republican polisher V. Lance Tarrance, who is based in Houston, said: "Dallas is definitely not ultra-conservative. A lot of that got washed away by the newcomers. They're thinking more national today."

Instead, the politics of the city is increasingly dominated by the kind of middle-class conservatism that was so important to Mr. Reagan's victory in 1980. Dallas County Republican chairman Fred Meyer noted: "We're not Orange County [the suburban far-right California region] and we're not right-wingers. We're conservatives."

## Growth of Conventions Is Bringing Billions Into Twin-City Economy

By William G. Smith

IN JANUARY 1980, the City of Fort Worth could commit only 400 total downtown hotel rooms to convention planners wishing to gather their delegates there. Today that number is 1,600, through the addition of the new Hyatt Regency and Americana hotels and the expansion of an existing Hilton.

Thirty miles east of Fort Worth, the city of Dallas by March 1984 expects to complete an expansion of its Dallas Convention Center that will bring the center up to 1 million square feet of space under roof, including 678,940 square feet of exhibition space alone. Already second only to Las Vegas in the size of the nation's largest convention facility, Dallas is aiming for the No. 1 spot.

The purpose of the sister cities' expansive hustle during contrite economic times is simple: power economics, the kind that directly injects more than half a billion dollars annually into the Dallas economy and almost one-sixth that amount into Fort Worth through convention business.

According to some economists, dollars coming in are a gain worth three to seven times the actual value of the dollars themselves, due to the "multiplier effect." The concept holds that a convention dollar is spent several times as it seeps through the local economy, thus supporting many more businesses and paying many more debts than the original transaction.

Dallas and Fort Worth largely cashew the multiplier, but welcome the underlying business. The Dallas Convention and Visitors Bureau said "around \$325 is what an average convention delegate leaves in the city from the time he gets off the plane until he gets back on; and we're just happy he's leaving it here."

That he could be leaving it in any number of meeting-place meccas has led both Dallas and Fort Worth to become intensely competitive for convention business.

However, the intramural competition between the two anchors of what is billed as the Dallas-Fort Worth Metroplex is slackened somewhat by their acknowledgement of different strengths.

Fort Worth bases its appeal to convention planners largely on its Old World charm — or, better put, on its "Old West" charm. The unique thing about Fort Worth is our Western heritage and the idea that you can come here and see preserved a real piece of the West and the Texas West," explained Jef Russell, executive director of the Fort Worth Convention and Visitors Bureau. "We sell our stockyards area [crammed more with Western shops and country and Western nightclubs than with cattle], and we sell our Western museums and cultural areas when we sell the city."

Dallas sells its success and its restoration work is being carried out by one person, Sid Bass, the philanthropist, who is attempting to do for Fort Worth what the Medici did for Florence.

Both report expanded numbers of meetings attracted — 2,000 for Dallas and 330 for Fort Worth last year, against 1977 figures of 1,189 and 205, respectively.

"I call it the '10-for-7 routine,'" Mr. Bass explained. "You've got to book 10 meetings to get the same attendance you had at seven meetings five years ago. We've got a hell of a lot more meetings but less attendance per meeting."

Despite the recession and travel cutbacks by prospective conventiongoers, total delegate expenditures locally have been on the rise in both cities, Mr. Bass and Mr. Russell indicated. Individual per-day delegate spending also is on the rise, averaging \$81 in Dallas and \$65 in Fort Worth, compared with \$65 and \$44, respectively, five years ago.

Dallas' appeal to national and international conventions tends to make its delegates stay longer (3.5 to 4 days) than conventiongoers visiting more regionally oriented Fort Worth (3 days), but both cities enjoy brisk retail fallout from international visitors either wanting to be outfitted like cowboys in "Cowtown" or wanting to stop the Norman-Marcus and Sakowitz circuit in more urban Dallas.

Beginning around late summer, international visitors will find an additional amenity awaiting them in Dallas. Its convention bureau is installing a computerized visitor information service in downtown Union Terminal, featuring touch-sensitive screens that allow visitors to call up information and travel directions in four languages: Japanese, Spanish, German and English.

Some of the directions even tell the visitor how to get to Fort Worth.

## The Dallas Skyline: An Obsession

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Fort Worth became as accessible as Dallas to corporate business for a new home. The current migration to the Sunbelt has only increased the pressure until now downtown Fort Worth contains three new 40-story office towers, and several more in the planning. Twice as much new office space has been built in downtown Fort Worth in the last three years, some 3.5 million square feet, as in the preceding three decades.

All of which has plunged Fort Worth into an identity crisis. For while it is trying to compete with Dallas, it is also trying to hold onto its past. Within the shadows of the new office towers are a newly restored courthouse, a restored hotel and two entire blocks of turn-of-the-century commercial buildings that have been renovated for shops and restaurants.

Typical of Fort Worth, much of the restoration work is being carried out by one person, Sid Bass, the philanthropist, who is attempting to do for Fort Worth what the Medici did for Florence.

The tradition of private philanthropy remains far stronger in Fort Worth than in Dallas. Two of the finest museums in the country, the Kimbell and the Amon Carter, have been generously endowed by private individuals. Many great art collections are in Dallas, including important collections of Impressionist and Constructivist art, but the great museums are in Fort Worth. The Kimbell also sits directly across the street from the Will Rogers Coliseum, home of the annual Fat Stock Show. Nothing epitomizes Fort Worth's fascination with both high and popular culture better than this juxtaposition.

The street has historically been Fort Worth's focus. Of late, it has been giving more and more attention to its skyline, making bold sculptural statements that are meant to dazzle motorists on the freeway. Dallas does this because it wants to, and because now it cannot do anything else. But Fort Worth is not Dallas. It is smaller, more coherent, more deeply rooted in history.

# Which of the following companies recently located in Las Colinas?

- American Express
- Caltex Petroleum Corporation
- CBS-TV
- Curtis Mathes
- Dallas Federal Savings
- Dallas Communications Complex
- McDonnell Douglas Automation Co.
- Mary Kay Cosmetics
- Mitsubishi Electric Sales America, Inc.
- Purolator Courier Corporation
- Rockwell International
- SHWC, Inc.
- Sperry Flight Systems
- Union Carbide
- United Technologies
- Vaughan Walls, Inc.
- VWR Scientific, Inc.
- Warner-Lambert's Nuclear Medical Laboratories
- Xerox Corporation
- Zale Corporation

# All of them.

They chose to join the more than 300 companies already here. And they had good reasons to make the move.

Las Colinas is the premier business location in the Southwest, affording corporations an environment unsurpassed for convenience and cost efficiencies.

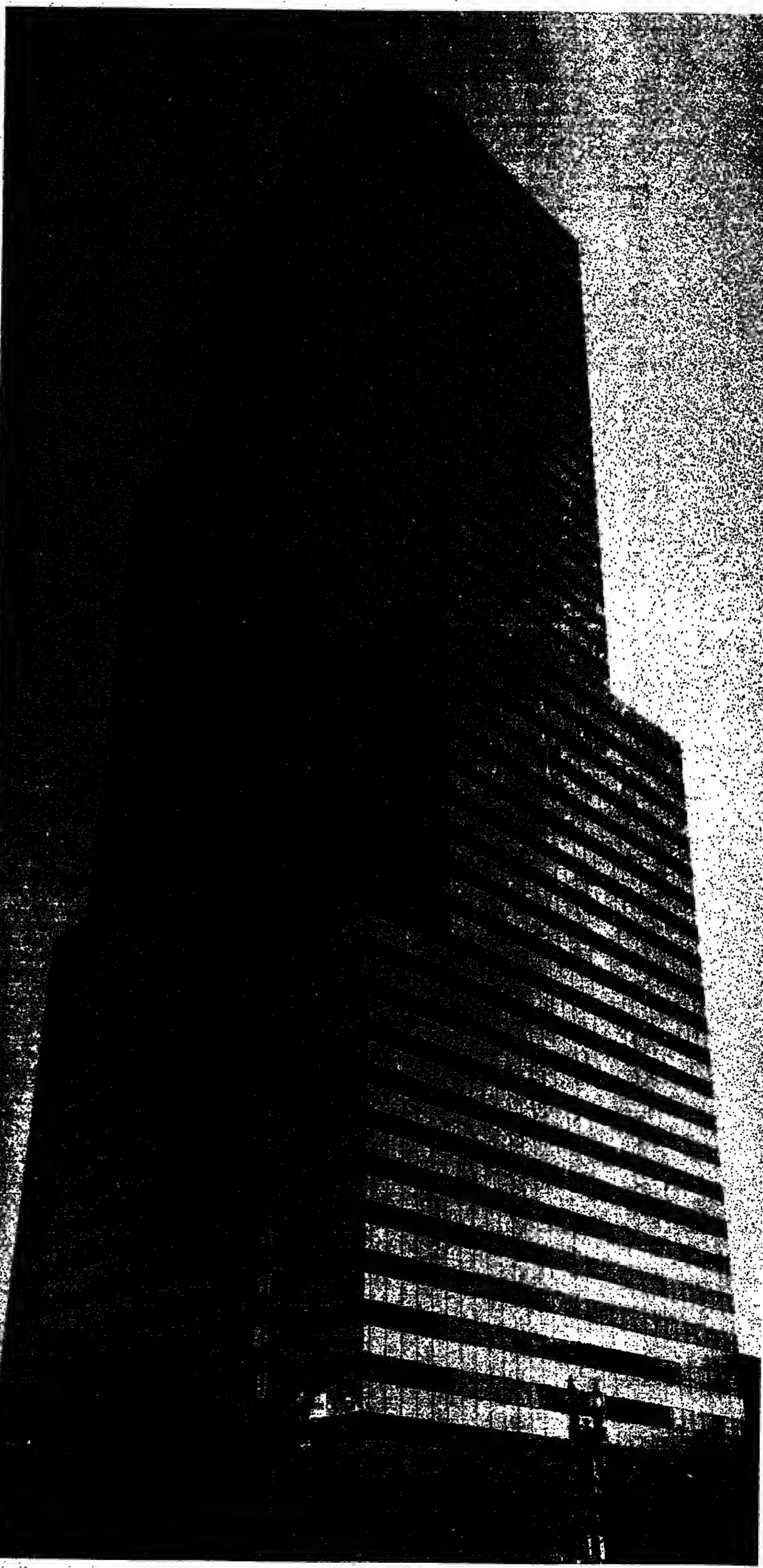
It's the kind of environment that helps businesses grow. Maybe that's why Las Colinas itself continues to grow faster than any other planned business community.

**Las Colinas**  
The Southwest's Premier Development

For information, call Bob Bradshaw: 214/255-8506. Southland Real Estate Resources, P.O. Box 61207 DFW Station, Dallas, Texas 75261.

INVESTMENT INCOME

# PROPERTY



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Pictured is the 38 story, 890,000 sq. ft. Wells Fargo Building in the heart of Downtown Los Angeles. The Lehdorff Group recently arranged the equity financing for, and acquired an undivided 50% ownership interest in this property.

  
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## NORTH CENTRAL TEXAS

## Migration From U.S. Urban North Is Altering Traditional Texas Style

NOT LONG AGO, a Dallas company was considering a new advertising campaign built around the theme of Texas Pride, but when it began to investigate, it found that people in Dallas were unenthusiastic about the idea.

That startled the company and the advertising firm it had hired to conduct the research, but it should not have. As it is in many parts of the Southwest, life in the Dallas-Fort Worth area is being altered by the arrival of outsiders.

America is still a melting pot, then its hottest points are in places like these, where native Texans are being influenced by, and in turn are influencing, newcomers from Mexico, Central America, South-east Asia and elsewhere.

One of the most important new influences is the "Yankees" those northerners who have moved South during the last decade or so. From religion to politics to cultural values, these Northern immigrants have begun to make lasting changes on cities like Dallas and Fort Worth.

Many of them have assumed leadership positions in local politics, neighborhood organizations, churches and the arts; and many of them are questioning the way Texans have traditionally done business. Their numbers are now large enough to make them a force when they choose to exert themselves.

During the decade of the 1970s, Dallas grew by roughly 25 percent, somewhat behind such Texas cities as Houston, El Paso and Austin, but still well above the national average. In that time, Dallas attracted many corporations from the North, everything from American Airlines to the Boy Scouts of America, which abandoned Bronx, N.J., for a new development near the Dallas-Fort Worth regional airport.

These corporations brought more than economic stimulation to the area, they also brought people: hardened New Yorkers who had never been west of the Hudson River; Italians and Irish and others still rooted in the ethnicity of the cities of the Northeast and Midwest; young professionals who decided that their futures were in the growing parts of the country, not where they had grown up.

Many of them have taken up residence not in the cities of Dallas or Fort Worth, but in the mushrooming suburbs on the northern rim of the metropolitan area, places with names like Grapevine and Plano. At the beginning of the 1970s, Plano was a bucolic city of 17,372, still somewhat isolated from the Dallas-Fort Worth metropolitan area. Today it has more than 73,000 people, an increase of more than 300 percent, and to be a native Texan is to be something of a

## Real Estate: The Long Boom Continues

By David Hurlbut

**FIREWORKS** and laser beams, thrust upward into a cloudless Texas night, herald the beginnings of what will be the tallest office tower in central Dallas. The show took place on St. Patrick's Day, and most of the big names in the city's financial circles were there to watch it from the penthouse of a nearby building.

The flashy construction kickoff, the first step in an intense marketing campaign to attract prime tenants to the 70-story Main Center, received a lot of attention in high-rolling Dallas. And in a city where construction has continued to thrive as though there never was a recession, it takes something extraordinary to grab the public's attention.

Especially now, Dallas real estate is benefiting from the recession that has plagued the rest of the United States for the last two years. Big institutional investors, with pockets full of idle money to place in high-yield investments, cannot find real estate opportunities on the East Coast, and the Midwest like they can in the Sunbelt. So, much of that money is migrating to Dallas.

But that is not to say Dallas is without its problems. There's a lot of money chasing a few Class A projects," said Ron Witten, president of MPF Research Inc., a regional real estate consulting firm based in Dallas. And he said this has at times created potentially volatile, see-saw conditions for office developers, apartment builders and others in the business.

"Almost all sectors of the Dallas real estate market are subject to cycles of overbuilding, followed by a period of little construction, then shortage and then more overbuilding," Mr. Witten said. That's how things always work in a relatively unregulated market, he said, which is what Dallas is.

Currently, the area of critical concern is the frenzied apartment market. Mr. Witten said de-

mand on the part of renters has grown by an average of 8,000 apartments each year since the mid-1970s. In 1982, developers could only meet half that demand with what they brought onto the market.

The cramped occupancy and rising rents created a situation that was bad for renters, yet lucrative for investors looking for good income-producing properties. And it also attracted the attention of many savings and loan institutions, which at that time were just learning how to make real estate investments rather than home mortgages.

Late last year marked the start of a boom in apartment construction, the likes of which had never been seen before in Dallas. More than 22,000 new apartments will be finished some time this year, enough to take care of all the new demand for 1983, 1984 and most of 1985. And developers are still starting apartment construction at record pace.

"The market is going to be catastrophic for a lot of apartment developers. It's going to get soft literally in every part of the city," according to an executive with Dallas-based Lincoln Property, one of the largest apartment developers in the nation and the largest in Dallas.

Jack Crozier, president of Murray Financial, in Dallas, said the bulk of the construction now is being done by "second-tier players — people who don't have 15 years experience building apartments — and lenders new to the Dallas market."

Office development, too, has gone through a prolonged period of overbuilding, although, Mr. Witten said, commercial developers have been quick to respond to the situation. Dallas has 21.6 million square feet of office space under construction now, the equivalent of 14 buildings as big as the 70-story Main Center. Of all the cities in the United States, only Houston is building more office space.

## Banking: Concern Rises Over Important Links With Energy Industries

By Dan Piller

DALLAS BANKS are sitting on what is either a gold mine or a time bomb, depending upon the point of view.

To the bankers, the oil industry to which they are heavy lenders — more than a quarter of their loans are to oil and gas drillers and refiners — has been the backbone of their existence. Energy loans have made Texas banks among the most profitable and fastest-growing in the United States, they say.

And indeed, from 1977 through last year, most of the big Dallas and Houston bank companies doubled their assets. Two of the 25 largest banks in the United States are in Dallas. In 1981, stocks of the biggest Texas banks were among the hottest on Wall Street, selling at nine times their face value.

In the process, Dallas banks such as InterFirst Corp., RepublicBank Corp. and Mercantile Texas have expanded themselves into statewide holding companies that are poised to move beyond Texas' borders if the U.S. Congress lifts restrictions on interstate banking.

But since last year, naysayers led by Wall Street analysts have looked askance at the concentration of loans to the energy industry by Texas banks. The doubters say that falling oil prices are not a good sign for either the Texas oil and gas industry or their Texas bank lenders.

The anti-energy lending fever reached a peak late last summer after the Penn Square Bank in Oklahoma City failed. Penn Square put 80 percent of its loans into energy and sold many of them to big banks such as Chase Manhattan in New York, Continental Illinois in Chicago and Seattle First in Washington.

Texas bankers, who already had seen their stocks fall by an average of 25 percent because of concern about the viability of energy loans, now had to fight off allegations that other big bank failures were in the works because of energy loans gone bad.

They argue that Texas is no longer as dependent on oil as previously. James Berry, chairman of RepublicBank, notes that energy accounts for just 15 percent of the Texas economy. Agriculture, electronics, defense and transportation industries also play substantial roles in our economy, he said.

Ron Steinhardt, president of InterFirst, said: "There is no question that our earnings will be down a bit this year because the energy industry is down. But we are not as dependent upon oil and gas as is generally perceived."

Mr. Steinhardt said that Texas banks have outperformed the national average. In 1982, Texas banks returned an average of 1.17 percent on their assets, against a national average return on assets of 0.78 percent. "There's no doubt in my mind that we will continue that spread in the future," Mr. Steinhardt said.

Also, as Charles Pistor, RepublicBank Dallas' chief energy lender, said: "No big Texas banks were caught in Penn Square; it was other banks, with less knowledge and expertise, that were caught in the Penn Square problem." Mr. Pistor added: "Energy lending is high-risk, and it is complicated. And we feel that Texas banks have proved that they know not only where to lend, but where not to."

Nonetheless, analysts descended upon the Southwest after Penn Square to proclaim the dangers of excessive lending to the oil and gas industry, and made particularly ominous noises about the fact that energy loans comprised 25 percent or more of the portfolios of most of the biggest Texas banks.

So while Texas bankers had not been caught in the Penn Square downfall, they reaped the bitter whirlwind in its aftermath. For most of the rest of the year, Texas banks spent much of their time answering questions about energy lending and countering rumors about the next big bank demise.

Sandra Flanagan, an analyst of Koral Mode in Houston, said: "The real problem with oil prices now has been their instability. You need stable prices for good energy lending relationships." She said that most Texas banks have more

than doubled their reserves for loan losses since last year. "We'll see instances where loan repayments will have to be stretched out," she said. "This will be particularly true in the area of loans to drillers."

Frank Anderson, analyst for Rauscher Pierce Refsnes, a regional brokerage firm in Dallas, said: "The Texas banks can stand a drop in prices to about \$25 per barrel. Anything below that, and you've got some real trouble."

George Salem, an analyst with Prudential Bach, who had led the bearish charge against the Texas banks because of concern about energy loans, still refuses to jump back on the Texas bank bandwagon. He said that the Texas banks were "beneficiaries of inflation" during the late 1970s, with rising oil and real estate prices. Downturns in those areas, he said,

mean that the Texas banks will perform no better than banks nationwide.

Despite the criticism from analysts and the rumors, the Texas banks continued to post improved profits in 1982. The two largest banks in Dallas, InterFirst Bank and RepublicBank, have doubled their assets to more than \$11 billion during the last half-decade.

Not only have the banks grown, but they have spawned ever-growing statewide holding company structures. Airtight state restrictions against branch banking (limiting a bank to just a single drive-in no more than a half-mile away from the main bank) in Texas have forced the big Dallas and Houston banks to go statewide via the holding company structure.

During 1982, InterFirst climbed from 17th place to 14th place in rankings of American financial institutions. Its \$21 billion in assets, held by 51 member banks, will rise by another \$2.4 billion this year and when the Federal Reserve approves its purchase of a Fort Worth bank company.

RepublicBank is out far behind, with assets of more than \$17 billion at 36 member institutions. Statewide, two-thirds of all deposits in Texas now are in banks owned by holding companies.

The big boom in Texas banks began in the late 1970s and continued through last year. Fallout from the boom has attracted most of the major money center banks, such as Bank of America, Manufacturers Hanover, Citibank and Continental Illinois to Dallas with loan production offices.

The lucrative market of wealthy individuals is also being tapped. In 1981, Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., the nation's largest and oldest private bank, opened an office in Dallas.

In January, CenterBank was opened in central Dallas. Operated by two private investors, CenterBank advertises itself as the bank for the high-rollers.

"CenterBank is not for everyone," its brochure proclaims. CenterBank chairman, C.O. (Buck) Horn says that the bank is aimed at customers with annual incomes of at least \$75,000 and net worth of at least \$300,000. Mr. Horn reported that, during the first month of operation, CenterBank's lowest individual deposit was \$30,000.

To reflect the upscale tone of the bank, "tellers" work in mahogany cubicles to afford customers privacy. Depositors can be served lunch on fine china.

Like other Texas banks, CenterBank will issue its depositors an automated teller machine card. But they will have to use it somewhere else, for CenterBank management decided to not put an unsightly teller machine in its felt-and-mahogany lobby.

Minority ownership has begun to appear in Dallas banks as well. Charie Pride, the country singer and a Dallas resident, is a major stockholder in the \$40-million First Texas Bank.

The Pan American National Bank is majority-owned by a Hispanic consortium headed by the architect Pedro Aguirre. The \$38-million bank has more than doubled its profits since 1979, largely because of the policy of large national corporations to direct some of their local deposits into minority-owned banks.

## Fast Growth of Suburbs Compounds Regional Transportation Problems

By Anna Bennett

CAN THE traffic jam on Dallas' North Central Expressway convince J.R. Ewing to step out of his Mercedes and oo to a sleek rapid rail transit system?

This is a question facing all Dallas-Fort Worth area residents who are finding that traffic is determining where they can go and who they can get there.

The story behind this transportation nightmare is population migration from other states. Net migration to Texas grew from a yearly average of 21,000 during the 1960s to 247,000 during the late 1970s. The tide of migration ebbed to 202,000 yearly in 1980-1982, reflecting the recessionary trends in business relocations and unemployment.

Census figures show that during the 1970s the city of Dallas grew by 7 percent while the surrounding communities grew by 58 percent.

One community grew by more than 300 percent.

The lack of any type of area-wide transit system compounds the traffic problem. A 1980 census survey found that only 3.6 percent of the working people in the North Central Texas metropolitan area were using public transportation to get to work.

"Cities like Dallas and Houston were designed to accommodate the automobile," said Marilee Wood of the Houston Transit Authority, "whereas cities on the East Coast grew up with public transit systems. This is a fairly different concept from what people here have been accustomed to."

A Dallas resident who said he grew up with public transportation in Europe expressed his concern for passage of a transit authority in Dallas because of a love affair the people of Dallas have with their automobiles. People in the Dallas-Fort Worth area

think that "bus, trolley, subway ... it's a dirty word," he said.

Texans are finding out that their automobiles can no longer be depended upon exclusively to meet their transportation needs.

Albert Engelen of the American Public Transit Association said, "Now is the time for the Southwest to make a move; transit must be learned."

In 1980, an attempt to create a permanent metropolitan transit authority failed, partly because of an ineffective publicity campaign and the lack of community involvement.

A new effort to create a transit authority is stressing public involvement in the planning process and making sure that citizens are informed about public transportation. The cost of this "public education" could run as high as \$475,000, according to the Transportation Task Force chairman, Philip Montgomery.

One plan calls for heavy rapid

rail equipment on tracks that would not intersect with any kind of pedestrian or vehicular traffic. This plan would produce a system similar to METRO in Washington and BART in San Francisco.

The two light rail (trolley) alternatives differ only in the type of right-of-way used. One plan would have more "semi-exclusive" rights-of-way than the other, meaning that the plan would use more existing rail lines that cross traffic intersections. The use of existing rail lines reduces the number of separated intersections to be constructed, thus reducing construction costs and allowing for more initial transit lines to be built. Cities with similar rail systems are Calgary in Canada, Zurich and San Diego.

The most vocal opposition to the transit proposals is coming from a group of neighborhood activists. They feel that they are being asked to approve the creation and funding of a transit authority that will have the power to draw transit lines through their neighborhoods. Some feel that their quality of life will suffer in order to help people in the suburbs get to work. How potent a force these neighborhood groups actually are is still uncertain.

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Contact

## NORTH CENTRAL TEXAS

## Region's \$20-Billion Retail Market Spurs Boom in Big Shopping Malls

By Candace Talmadge

**YOU CAN BUY** just about anything you want in the Dallas-Fort Worth area these days. A \$30,000 blouse for your wife, a 75-cent bag of ham-and-egg flavored popcorn, half a dozen freshly baked croissants for \$4.75, Snakeskin cowboy boots at \$200 a pair, or a blouse from an avant garde designer for the same price.

Thriving, volatile and competitive, the \$20 billion plus Dallas-Fort Worth retail market has attracted merchants from around the world. Since 1959, more than 21 major shopping malls have been built in this metropolitan area; three more are under construction. Long known for merchandise extraordinary Neiman-Marcus, Dallas now also hosts, luxury stores like Saks Fifth Avenue, Lord & Taylor, Marshall Field's and Seagram. It also boasts a host of smaller specialty shops to cater to the area's ever fashion-conscious elite.

And they keep coming. Bloomingdale's will set up its first Dallas shop this fall. That's when Mariano's, a California-based discount soft-goods retailer and one of the most profitable chains in the United States, will open up five local stores.

There is a lot of money in these parts and people like to flaunt it. Statistics from 1982 show the typical Dallas-Fort Worth resident, earning an average of \$12,500, had an individual personal income about 13 percent higher than the U.S. average and a 10 percent lower cost of living according to Texas Commerce Bank economist Carol Bennett. Retail sales per Texan are, on average, 20 percent higher than those of the nine other largest U.S. states.

Between 1972 and 1982, local re-

tail sales rose 14.1 percent compounded annually, while sales nationally went up merely 9.1 percent, Ms. Bennett said. Although these numbers are not adjusted for inflation, they still reflect the far greater local growth rate.

Even though the recession finally managed to inhibit the local market, preliminary figures show that Dallas-Fort Worth sales rose 9.1 percent last year while sales nationally were up 2.8 percent, flat or down when adjusted for retail inflation of between 2.5 percent and 3 percent.

On the whole, Dallas-Fort Worth "is a good place to do business" for retailers, Ms. Bennett said. However, there is now trouble, at least for the merchants if not for their customers. It seems retailers all reached the same conclusion at the same time, and now some of them are admitting publicly that the market is "overstored."

Bruce Lipsey, president of Dallas-based jewelry retailer Zale Corp., complained of "market saturation and overstored markets" at the Dallas Chamber of Commerce's recent annual economic outlook conference.

"You've got more retailers than customers who go to them," said Fred Ward, comptroller of M.E. Moses Co., a variety store chain based in Dallas. He pointed out that local retail selling space has outstripped population growth for the last 20 years.

The problem is particularly acute in North Dallas. According to the North Dallas Chamber of Commerce, 71 percent of new shopping center construction in Dallas and Fort Worth is taking place in this area, which contains roughly 10 miles (16 kilometers) north of central Dallas.

Within a 1.5-mile (2.5-kilometer) radius along the traffic-clogged

North Dallas Parkway, there are now the five luxury stores mentioned above, and soon will be six when Bloomingdale's opens. That immediate area also has two middle-line department stores, Dallas-based Sanger Harris and Dillard's, plus the 4-million-square-foot (372,000-square-meter) Galleria shopping center and office complex.

The Galleria, developed by the same builder who has made the Houston Galleria famous nationwide and even abroad, offers hundreds of smaller specialty stores, like San Francisco gift merchandiser Gump's and Dans Uo Jardin, custom perfume retailer from Paris.

The fact that sales finally felt the pinch of recession in 1982 also has not helped the North Dallas situation. But many merchants, like Sanger Harris chairman Jack Miller, maintain that the stout glut is temporary and that the area will develop into a regional shopping center.

A decade ago, Dallas and Fort Worth underwent an expansion in traditional, low-end mass merchandisers: Sears, J.C. Penney, K mart. In the last few years, both cities, but Dallas especially, have seen explosive growth in high-end specialty retailing. New stores devoted exclusively to ceiling fans, personal computers, housewares are springing up and thriving because of increasingly sophisticated customers.

For the immediate future, off-price operations appear to be moving in and they have other retailers worried. This brand of merchandising philosophy was best described by one executive from Marshall's, a successful national off-price chain: "My customers don't want cheap steak; they want steak, cheap."



A giant effigy of a cowboy looms over the Texas State Fairground in Dallas.

## Competition Enlivens Local Press

### Papers Spend Freely in War for Readers, Advertisers

**VIEWERS OF THE** early-morning "Good Morning America" television program recently tumbled out of bed to find executives from the two Dallas newspapers discussing the merits of their respective publications.

Not long ago, The Dallas Morning News and Dallas Times Herald, both of them non-descript and parochial, were about as likely to get national television exposure as they were to send their own reporters halfway around the world to cover international news.

But these days, the Dallas papers are setting up bureaus in places such as the Middle East and Mexico City. And vast improvements at both newspapers have sparked perhaps the nation's most spirited newspaper war, a free-spending competitive flurry that has brought both papers from parochial journalistic backwaters to the ranks of the nation's better newspapers.

When American newspapers find themselves making national news it is usually for one of two reasons, neither of them good. Either they folded, a fate that has befallen such major papers as The Washington Star, The Philadelphia Bulletin and Cleveland Press in the last few years, or they are hovering on the brink hoping for a savior, as happened at recently rescued papers such as the Boston Herald-American or the New York Daily News.

In a few cities, such as Detroit, papers have been locked in a grim battle for survival in a market able to support only one. But Dallas has emerged as the most conspicuous throwback to an earlier journalistic era when powerful papers in growing markets could engage in cut-throat competition for readers and advertising dollars in an attempt to gain dominance.

"We have an awful strong economy in Dallas and that should keep both papers healthy for a long period of time, possibly forever," said Jeremy Halbreich, senior vice president for marketing at the Morning News. "But if you look elsewhere, the papers that didn't survive were the ones that made mistakes the other paper could take advantage of. We don't want to be the paper where that happens." The vast resources of the Times Mirror Co. give the Herald enormous staying power, but media analysts seem increasingly impressed with the Morning News' circulation and advertising lead.

— PETER APPLEBOME

Dallas-Fort Worth's jobless rate

## Fort Worth Nightlife Stays Western; Dallas Merges Variety of Lifestyles

By Peter Applebome

**MCFADDIN/KENDRICK**, a Houston-based firm that owns 15 clubs nationwide, including two of the most popular in Dallas. "Now that the urban cowboy craze is gone, there just isn't very much of that sort of thing."

Dallas nightlife still has its share of twangy guitars, couples dancing the two-step and other staples of Texana. The Longhorn Ballroom near the rugged edges of central Dallas is a barnlike building specializing in country dance bands. Diamond Jim's, a country discotheque featuring sprightly recorded country music, is one of the few survivors of the peak of Texas chic two years ago.

The place to look for more spirited Texans is Fort Worth. Dallas' neighbor 33 miles to the west. Perhaps the best-known Texas nightspot after Gilley's near Houston, the club John Travolta and Debra Winger frequented in the film "Urban Cowboy," is Billy Bob's Texas. Covering three acres of land near Fort Worth's stockyards area, it features activities ranging from bull-riding to boxing

. Despite whatever image is portrayed on television's "Dallas," Dallas' nightlife has more to do with slick young entrepreneurs like Mr. Gomez and Mr. Leak looking for a way to make nuclear war chic than with the more stereotyped citizens of Texas.

"People come to Dallas thinking every bar has Willie Nelson or something like that," said Judy Meyers, senior vice president of

matches to top quality country music and has three different in-house restaurants.

Also popular in the stockyards area, the revitalized focus of the cattle business that used to be Fort Worth's major industry, is the White Elephant Saloon. Named for the saloon that hosted Fort Worth's most notorious gunfight in 1887, it features country music and old-time "Western" decor in a less hectic environment.

Conventions and visitors to Dallas staying at central hotels must wonder how the city ever got a reputation as a relatively lively city. Despite the presence of many of the city's nicest hotels, central Dallas becomes a ghost town after the office buildings empty out at 6. Visitors interested in spending some nights on the town would be advised to rent a car.

There are assorted entertainment strips and collections of night spots around town. But the more concentrated string of clubs and restaurants are concentrated along Greenville Avenue, a 3.5-mile-long neon strip that snakes north from the edges of downtown.

Greenville Avenue is sometimes stereotyped as a one-dimensional string of singles bars and hustle joints, but in truth there is a good deal more variety.

The areas includes spots featuring contemporary music or night comedy acts, food ranging from barbecue to Thai, clubs ranging from old-line beer joints to jazz bars. You can start your evening by going to the theater and end it at a place called the Tub Club, where hot tubs rent by the hour.

But clearly the most competitive aspect of Dallas' nightlife is the bewildering array of trendy clubs catering to the young singles crowd in a city with a large population influx and the highest divorce rate in the United States.

## Fort Worth and Tandy/Radio Shack Are Blazing New Trails in the West

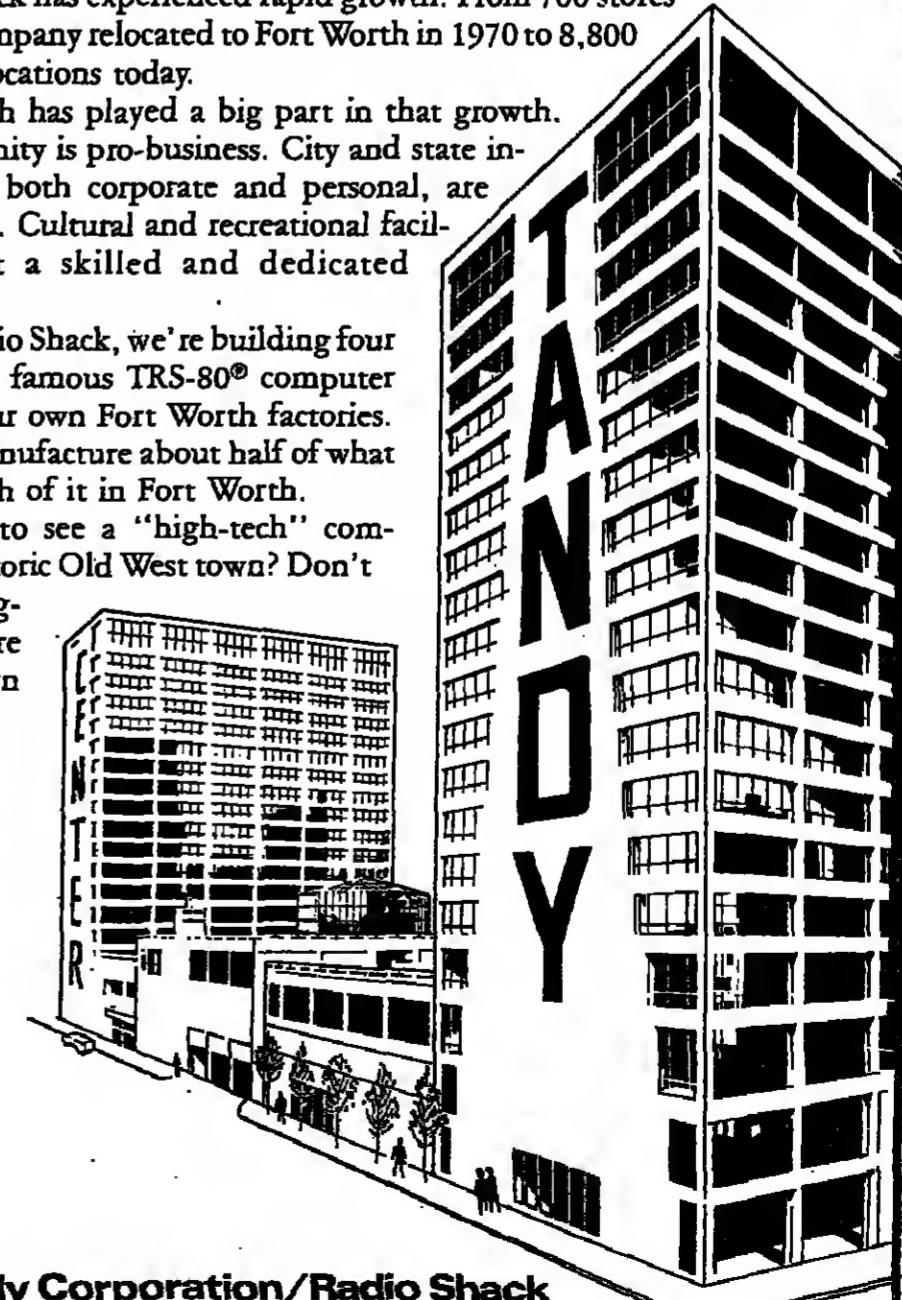
Radio Shack, Tandy Corporation's principal division, is a leader in bringing high-technology products from the laboratory to the living room, affordably. And Fort Worth's pioneering spirit has helped make it happen. Together, we've combined the best of the Old West with new technology.

Radio Shack has experienced rapid growth. From 700 stores when the company relocated to Fort Worth in 1970 to 8,800 worldwide locations today.

Fort Worth has played a big part in that growth. The community is pro-business. City and state income taxes, both corporate and personal, are non-existent. Cultural and recreational facilities attract a skilled and dedicated workforce.

As for Radio Shack, we're building four of our seven famous TRS-80® computer models in our own Fort Worth factories. In all, we manufacture about half of what we sell, much of it in Fort Worth.

Surprised to see a "high-tech" company in a historic Old West town? Don't be. Even bigger things are coming down the trail.



Tandy Corporation/Radio Shack

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### Dallas-Fort Worth.

The future is here. And now.

Texas

## SCIENCE

**How Computers Can 'Whisper' Their Secrets**By William J. Broad  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — Computers, it turns out, will whisper their secrets to anyone sophisticated enough to hear them.

Every computer constantly emits radio waves whenever it runs. These radio waves can be decoded with equipment designed for electronic espionage.

The signals — transmitted by electronics from word processors to IBM mainframe computers — come off screens, chassis, wiring, power lines and numerous other sources.

Technology now exists to translate what seems like static and learn the precise pattern that gave rise to it. As a result, the ominous potential has developed for a whole new field of espionage.

Is such technology being used by spies? Every one of dozens of people interviewed was leery of giving a direct answer. But almost all admitted to the ease with which such espionage could be done.

One engineer familiar with national security matters said: "Interception is going on all the time. There are people who devote their working life to trying to find out how to do this — not only with the enemy but with friendly nations."

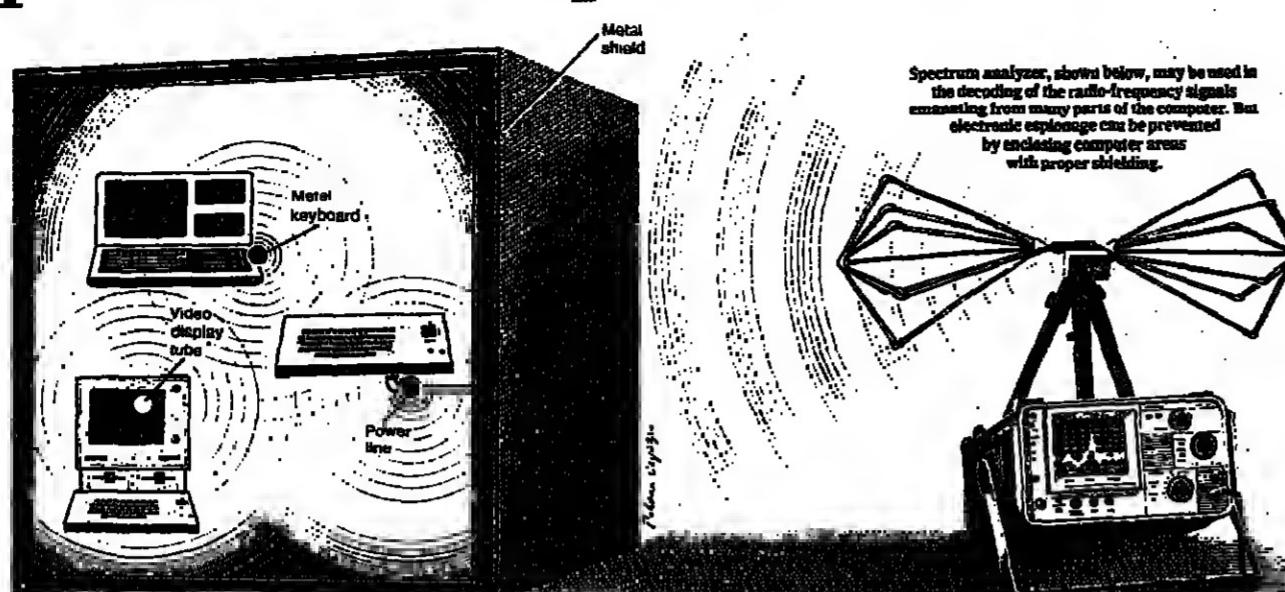
Such espionage, distinct from computer crime in which a computer itself is manipulated to capture information, is so difficult to prevent that fear of it has spawned a multimillion-dollar industry dedicated to finding ways to shield U.S. government computers. "You've always felt confident with Wang," reads an advertisement in a military magazine. "Now you can feel safe."

At the Los Alamos National Laboratory, birthplace of the atomic bomb, scientists first learned of the threat several years ago. On orders from Washington, they took unusual steps to keep military secrets under wraps.

In buildings scattered across the laboratory's 43 square miles (112 square kilometers) in the mountains of New Mexico, dozens of engineers and electricians began tinkering with computer facilities in an attempt to foil agents laden with sophisticated gear.

Shielding a single computer is relatively simple. To block the radio waves at Los Alamos, engineers lined with copper the rooms that contained large computers. In other high-security areas they covered small, isolated computers with thin metal plates.

But the threat may be nearly impossible to frustrate all the time and everywhere. First, there is the



explosion in government computer use. Second, the protection of computers is complicated by several features of the computer revolution, such as the increasing frequency of computer signals, requiring more refined shielding. Finally, the tools used by spies to pick up and decode signals are becoming better and more widely available.

For reasons that are obscure, this type of electronic espionage is known as "Tempest."

"Even though the electromagnetic environment is getting more complex, you are getting better and better equipment to make intelligence out of it," said a computer security expert at the U.S. Army's Material Development and Readiness Command. "The Department of Defense believes the Tempest problem is increasing."

SOME experts believe Tempest may one day confront the business world. Philip C. Thomas, head of security systems at Wang Laboratories, says the government has discussed setting standards for reducing computer emissions "in places that deal with sensitive information, such as banks, stock exchanges, and commodity markets."

Though elements of Tempest are known among government workers and industry employees, the National Security Agency, which orchestrates the U.S. government's public response, tries to say as little as possible about it. "Tempest," said an agency official, "is an unclassified short name referring to investigations and studies of compromising emanations." He brushed all other questions aside.

In particular, the agency will not address whether the U.S. government intercepts signals from computers in other nations.

The range over which a computer's signals can be picked up depends on the level of "electronic pollution" in the area, but "300 feet is not unreasonable," said Anthony Genova, head of radiation testing at Chomerics of Woburn, Massachusetts, which manufactures products to block radio-frequency emissions and tests computers for leakage.

Digital switching in a computer causes radio signals to emanate in all directions, even back into the power line. More than 100 yards away, special antennas can pick up a computer's radio waves. Signals are then separated from static.

"It's done in the same way they reconstruct photographic images from planetary probes," said Robert H. Courtney, a computer security consultant in Kingston, New York, who previously worked for the National Security Agency and as director of data security for IBM.

Tempest requires sophisticated tools. J. Michael Nye, a computer consultant in Hagerstown, Maryland, who has written one of the few books that mentions Tempest, said such electronic snooping is most easily performed by those with "access to a limitless pool of technical and financial resources, as may be available to a major government."

Because of the expense, Tempest is sometimes used to snatch just enough text to aid in the breaking of codes rather than to capture long messages. Both scientists said little was known about Pluto and its moon.

Applications for the business world, which increasingly looks to ciphers to protect corporate communications.

Tempest is almost three decades old, but only in the past few years has its defensive side become an urgent issue in government. Just what touched off the concern is shrouded in secrecy. By 1977, the worries were codified in P.D. 24, a classified Presidential Directive that spelled out measures to stem the threat.

The same year, the National Security Agency launched its "industrial" Tempest program, encouraging computer makers to build special computers with built-in shields. This was meant to eliminate the expensive government habit of buying specially modified computers. Custom modifications can triple the price of a word processor, whereas assembly-line modifications are relatively cheap. Vydec now makes a Tempest-proof word processor that costs \$14,000 compared to the standard model's \$13,000.

T HE security agency tests the computers for leakage. The limits are secret, but are reported by the industry to be about 1,000 times tighter than Federal Communications Commission limits for devices such as computer games that hook up to television sets.

Defense contractors and myriad government agencies buy the equipment. "The FBI has a very aggressive program to insure that any electromagnetic equipment we use to process classified or sensitive information is in accordance with Tempest criteria," said William Kardach, a special agent at the bureau's Washington headquarters.

At large computer facilities, the standard method of protecting equipment is to cover the insides of rooms with metal. Some companies, such as the Keene Corp. in Norwalk, Connecticut, make prefabricated metal rooms that cost from several thousand dollars up to several million.

New limits on electronic pollution set by the FCC are curtailing emanations from computers. However, the reductions are apparently not enough to abolish the threat of electronic espionage. "The FCC rules make sure a computer will not interfere with a local TV set," said Kendall Childers, senior scientist at Chomerics. "But if someone out there with sensitive equipment and directional antennae tried to get the signal, he could."

Although many engineers, computer consultants, and members of the military say the Tempest problem is a very real factor in the struggle for national security, others say the threat is minimal. "NSA is sinking millions into this James Bond kind of stuff while every two-bit clerk is ripping them off in time-tested ways, such as walking out with a document," said Mr. Courtney, who used to work for the agency.

Almost all researchers agree that the currently recommended daily allowance of 800 milligrams of calcium is too low. But just how much higher it should be at any given age has not been thoroughly established. Most agree that it should be

**The Bone Shrinkage Problem**By Sandy Rovner  
Washington Post Service

IT'S BEEN called the disease of little old ladies. Actually, if it can be called a disease at all, it's the one that causes little old ladies.

Osteoporosis, the progressive degeneration of bone mass, affects about one out of every four (mostly white) women over the age of 60. More than 5 million American women have it, and it is believed to be a major factor in virtually all of the 200,000 broken hips U.S. women suffer every year.

Because complications of those suffering hip fractures, osteoporosis is the 12th leading cause of death in the United States.

Yet, according to Dr. Morris Notelovitz, it is a "silent epidemic" because "people do not have symptoms until such time as they actually have a fracture. Then it is often too late to do anything constructive about it."

Even more common than broken hips, Dr. Notelovitz believes, are spontaneous fractures of the vertebrae of the spine, which cause a loss of height in older women as the spine quite literally collapses on itself. Eventually it results in the so-called "dowager's hump."

"It is very difficult to define these in terms of numbers," Dr. Notelovitz said, "because unfortunately we have been led to believe or to accept the concept of the little-old-lady syndrome — and that the bent-over lady with the bump is just a part of normal aging. Indeed, it is not."

Dr. Notelovitz is a gynecologist who is trying to make the study of the middle years in men and women a specialty.

With Marvin Ward, he has written a book on osteoporosis — "Stand Tall: The Informed Woman's Guide to Preventing Osteoporosis," published by Thad. Most of the royalties will be donated to the research and scholarship fund of the Center for Climacteric Studies at the University of Florida, the book states. Dr. Notelovitz is director of the center, which specializes in the study, treatment and prevention — especially prevention — of disorders that occur or begin in the middle years.

Diabetes occurs when the body produces insufficient insulin, the hormone produced in the pancreas that helps break down sugar. "Insulin makes sugar's constituents available to the cells," said Neel. "When the body's insulin levels are low, the blood becomes overloaded with sugar while the cells starve for nourishment."

But low insulin production, he said, may have been an advantage in primitive hunting societies. "When meals were large and irregular, the body might have carried sugar in the blood much longer and used it more slowly."

Studies show that certain groups of Polynesians and American Indians accustomed to infrequent meals develop high rates of obesity-associated diabetes when provided with a steady diet.

colleagues that it is too soon to recommend that all women take estrogen supplements. Rather, they believe, researchers should try to identify the women at greatest risk:

- Women with a family history of osteoporotic fractures.
- Women who have had a wrist fracture — a common early manifestation of osteoporosis.
- Women with a low measure of bone mass.

Because estrogen-replacement therapy has been linked to certain cancers, the decision to use it must be weighed carefully. Dr. Notelovitz feels strongly that younger women who have had hysterectomies in which their ovaries have been removed should receive estrogen therapy.

Other, more easily correctable factors that appear to contribute to the syndrome are lack of exercise, smoking, and diets containing too much protein, especially from red meats — although there are some conflicting studies on the last.

**CURRENTS****An Answer for Diabetes Puzzle**

**A**NN ARBOR, Michigan — Diabetes is a leading cause of blindness, it's victims develop circulation problems and often lose toes. They have considerably shorter lives and are susceptible to kidney problems, heart attacks and strokes. Women with diabetes have more trouble carrying babies, and men may be impotent.

These debilitating effects pose a question: Since the tendency to diabetes is usually inherited, how does the disease continue to survive in the population? Logically, it should so weaken its victims that eventually the tendency is no longer passed to succeeding generations.

An answer has been proposed by Dr. James V. Neel of the University of Michigan Medical School, who has studied diabetes since the early 1960s. He argues that diabetes was a "thrifty" trait, providing better storage and metabolism of food when humans were living under difficult conditions. Only as food supplies became plentiful did the negative aspects of the diabetic trait appear, Neel suggests.

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**There's Life Way Down There**

**I**THACA, New York — There is life 25 feet underground. William Ghoose, a Cornell University microbiologist, has found bacteria living down there. Aside from being the deepest known form of land life, Ghoose said, the bacteria may degrade industrial pollutants, thereby cleansing groundwater.

**Humans Sniff Out Opposite Sex**

**P**HILADELPHIA — Dogs, cats and other animals can recognize friends and kin by smell alone. Recent studies show that people have similar abilities.

In an experiment at the University of Pennsylvania, 33 male and female college students exhaled into glass tubes passing through a screen. Judges on the other side guessed the sex of breather by smell. The majority were accurate most of the time. Several female judges were correct 95 percent of the tests, and females were particularly good at picking out men's breath.

In a separate study involving 12 pairs of siblings, Richard Porter, a psychologist at Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tennessee, had each child wear a T-shirt to bed three nights in a row. He placed the shirts in separate cardboard buckets with a small opening in their lids. When presented with two shirts, 19 of the 24 children identified by smell the shirt worn by a brother or sister. But mother nose best: in all but one case, mothers separated their children's clothing from that worn by other children.

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**Dow Jones Averages**

| Open    | High    | Low     | Close   | Chg.  |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| 1118.10 | 1122.48 | 1102.48 | 1115.48 | +0.47 |
| 20 YTD  | 1601.99 | 1562.57 | 1525.59 | -1.81 |
| 12 MTH  | 1244.51 | 1244.51 | 1244.51 | -1.51 |
| 52 Wk   | 422.14  | 426.74  | 426.74  | -2.02 |

**Standard & Poors Index**

| High        | Low    | Close  | Chg.   |       |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| 152.29      | 147.44 | 151.04 | -0.85  |       |
| Industrials | 178.90 | 167.44 | 169.21 | -1.11 |
| Utilities   | 124.46 | 124.46 | 124.46 | -0.00 |
| Finance     | 149.45 | 148.43 | 148.43 | -0.02 |
| Trans.      | 24.64  | 24.64  | 24.64  | -0.00 |

**Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.**

| Open     | High   | Low    | Close  | Chg.  |
|----------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| April 5  | 211.51 | 211.51 | 211.51 | +0.00 |
| April 14 | 210.75 | 210.75 | 210.75 | -0.00 |
| March 13 | 201.71 | 201.71 | 201.71 | -0.00 |
| March 29 | 190.76 | 190.76 | 190.76 | -0.00 |

\*Included in the totals above.

**Market Summary, April 6****Market Diaries****NYSE Stock Index****AMEX Stock Index****AMEX Most Actives****NYSE Most Actives****Dow Jones Bond Averages****NASDAQ Index****Bonds****Utilities****Industrials****Tran.****NYSE Index****Composite****Transport****Utilities****Finance****Class****Prev.****Crude****Gas****Oil****Class**

**BUSINESS BRIEFS****Honda, BL Sign Pact to Develop New Executive Auto in Britain**

TOKYO (Combined Dispatches) — Honda Motor and BL, the British auto group, signed an agreement Wednesday to jointly design and develop of a new car, intended to replace BL's aging Rover line at the lower end of the executive line.

Honda officials said the agreement, which had been expected, sets out the basic concept and specifications of the model, code-named XX. The companies hope to sign a manufacturing agreement by early next year and start joint production in Britain in 1985, a Honda spokesman said. The companies had announced in November 1981 they had signed a letter of intent on the joint venture.

The agreement came as about 5,000 workers at the state-owned BL plant in Cowley, England, voted to continue their nine-day strike over management plans to phase out phasing-out of 15 minutes unofficial "Scan-up" time a day. The extra 15 minutes a day production would enable the company, which lost \$126 million (\$188 million) in 1982, to produce 1,000 more cars a week. The strike has cost BL production of about 5,000 cars, worth more than £25 million, and about 3,250 workers have been laid off as a result, the company said.

**Thyssen Industrie's Orders Fall**

ESSEN, West Germany (Reuters) — Domestic group incoming orders at Thyssen Industrie fell sharply to 1.9 billion Deutsche marks (\$78 million) in the first half of the year ending Sept. 30, 1983, Werner Bartels, the company's managing board chairman, said Wednesday.

A spokesman for Thyssen Industrie, 39.4 percent owned by Thyssen, said the fall was over 20 percent. Mr. Bartels also told the annual shareholder meeting that domestic group turnover fell 3.2 percent to 2.4 billion DM in the first half of 1982-83.

**STC Issues 10 Million Shares**

LONDON (Reuters) — Standard Telephones & Cables said Wednesday that it has issued 10 million shares, valued at £24.1 million, to pay for the acquisition of ITT Semiconductors, ITT-Idec and Telebank-TV rentals from International Telephone & Telegraph. ITT's share of Standard Telephones will be increased to about 35.4 percent from 35 percent.

ITT-Idec is principally involved in computers, and Telebank-TV is part of the ITT's consumer electronics division. However, Standard Telephones said it will not be acquiring the other part of that division, ITT Consumer Products, because of its close links with ITT's manufacturing activities. Earlier this year, Standard Telephone said it planned to pursue the entire division.

Standard Telephones also said it completed the acquisition of 9.9 percent of International Aircadio from British Airways, with the purchase price including the issue of 15 million of STC shares.

**GM Expects Profitable Quarter**

GREENSBORO, North Carolina (Combined Dispatches) — General Motors expects to be profitable in the 1983 first quarter ending April 30. F. Alan Smith, GM's executive vice president, said Wednesday at a meeting with shareholders.

Mr. Smith said GM's performance "has improved sufficiently that we expect to be providing for payment of employee profit sharing," a program that was part of an agreement GM reached with the United Auto Workers union last fall.

**Turkey, Bankers to Study Reforms**

ANKARA (Reuters) — The Turkish Finance Ministry and the country's bankers agreed Wednesday to set up a joint committee to study sweeping changes proposed for the troubled banking and financial sector, Finance Minister Ahmet Baser Kafagoz said.

Bank officials said representatives of all 45 domestic and foreign banks operating in Turkey had been invited to meet Mr. Kafagoz to discuss plans for a wholesale shake-up of the financial system, which fell into disarray after the collapse last summer of the country's financial brokerage houses.

A law passed by the military-appointed National Consultative Assembly last week gave the Cabinet power to alter by decree many of the country's banking and financial laws. Mr. Kafagoz, who has said that he wants to restructure the banks and establish some form of capital market for the first time, is expected to publish the planned changes within days.

**Business Optimism Rises in EC**

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — The European Commission reported growing optimism among businesses in the community. "The recent fall in interest rates, declining oil prices, reduced stock levels and lower inflationary expectations are all factors which now favor economic recovery," the commission said.

Senior executives of 30,000 manufacturing and building companies were surveyed in February.

Early signs of an upturn in West Germany, France and the Netherlands were joined by signs of better prospects in Italy, Britain and Ireland, the commission said. The improvement in executives' sentiment includes more optimistic forecasts for production, orders, selling prices and stock levels.

**AMC Seeks Rise in Capital Stock**

SOUTHLFIELD, Michigan (Reuters) — American Motors Corp. said Wednesday that it will ask its shareholders to increase the amount of authorized capital stock to 150 million from 110 million shares, reclassify the capital to common and establish a new series of class B preferred. American Motors said it currently has 57,047,065 shares of outstanding capital stock.

AMC also said in the proxy statement that Renault of France has invested \$280 million in AMC. The U.S. automaker said the cash infusion by Renault, which has obtained a 46.4 percent equity interest in AMC, occurred in the form of acquisition of AMC capital stock, cumulative preferred stock and warrants.

**Curbs on Trade Threaten Japan's Motorcycle Firms**

(Continued from Page 13) These imports into France and Italy, and representatives of the European Community have told Japan that additional moderation is needed to forestall other curbs.

Honda will probably be hurt less than its main rival by the increase in American tariffs. Unlike Yamaha, Honda has been producing motorcycles in the United States since 1979. At present, however, the production capacity of the plant, in Marysville, Ohio, is only 60,000 units annually, compared with the 363,000 units it exports to the United States this year.

Hirotoshi Nakamura, managing director of Honda, termed the Reagan administration's action "regrettable." Mr. Nakamura added: "Honda offered a helping hand to Harley-Davidson through technical assistance, but it was not accepted."

Since February, after the International Trade Commission recommended the tariff increases, representatives of the Japanese companies met with Harley-Davidson to arrange a program of technical and financial assistance aimed at avoiding tariff action, but no agreement was reached.

Further protectionist steps are another worry for the Japanese. Restrictions already control Japan's

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**1982 Profit Announced By Grundig**

Reuters

FRANKFURT. — Grundig, West Germany's largest consumer electronics company, said Wednesday that it had made a profit in 1982 after two years of heavy losses and that it no longer saw an urgent need to find a strong industrial partner.

A company spokesman said the company had clearly returned to profit though he could not give figures for the financial year, which ended March 31. Grundig's losses last year totalled 1.6 billion Deutsche marks (about \$16.5 million) in the year ended March 31, 1982, from 187 million DM the year before.

The Grundig spokesman said turnover rose to more than 3 billion DM in the year ended March 1983 from 2.86 billion DM the previous year.

Speaking from Grundig headquarters in Fürth, he said: "This shows that Grundig is a sound company. We are in no hurry to find a partner."

Grundig had been discussing a bid from Thomson-Brandt of France for 75.3 percent of Grundig, which makes video recorders and television sets, to create a European solution to the problem of Japanese dominance in the field of home electronics. The West German cartel office barred the move.

Thomson-Brandt then bought a 7.5 percent interest in Telefunken Fernseh und Rundfunk, a smaller West German consumer-electronics



Max Grundig

its company that cooperates with Japanese Victor Co.

Officials of Philips, the Dutch electronics company, said they were considering raising their interest in Grundig from 24.3 percent.

In a newspaper interview published Wednesday, Max Grundig, the founder and chairman of Grundig, said that he still saw a need to sell his 75.3-percent stake in the company because of his age. He will be 75 next month.

"Somewhat, at some time, I will lean upon a large partner," he was quoted as saying.

But the Grundig spokesman said the matter was not pressing in view of the higher sales of the Video 2000 system on which Philips and Grundig cooperate. Video 2000 recorders took 30 percent of the West German market during the first three months of 1983, up from 25 percent last year.

Cuts to British policy released so far make clear that cable companies will not be free to put cable in Britain cheaply.

In December, the government said it planned to provide incentives for using the more-expensive "switched star" cable technology rather than the "tree-and-branch" systems used in the United States and Canada.

**Rush to Cable TV Likely to Slow in U.K.****High Cost and Government Regulation Dampen Developers' Interest**

By Bob Hagerty  
*International Herald Tribune*

LONDON — High costs and government regulation appear likely to slow Britain's rush to wire itself for cable television.

The British government, like those of France and West Germany, is eager to develop cable TV as a means of creating jobs and nurturing electronic technology. Cable television companies, for their part, remain cautiously hopeful about prospects for long-term profits from offering a broader choice of entertainment.

But the hopes of some cable companies for a quick boom have faded in recent months.

At present, the dozen or so groups of companies that have announced tentative plans to invest in British cable TV are awaiting a decision by the government on whether to award franchises to them.

Government spokesmen say the white paper on cable television should be released this month, though some cable executives say it may take longer to sort out disputes among the government bodies involved. Originally, the plan was expected in February or March.

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In December, the government said it planned to provide incentives for using the more-expensive "switched star" cable technology rather than the "tree-and-branch" systems used in the United States and Canada.

Because of the high costs of laying cable, some of the cable groups include British Telecom, whose nationwide network of ducts offers a cheaper route.

"Everybody's talking to BT, at least in an exploratory way," said Andrew Cullen, an analyst at the London stock brokerage de Zoete Bevan.

Cable companies hope the government also will begin awarding franchises for new systems this year. Some government officials, however, are understood to favor waiting for legislation to be passed and a regulatory body set up, a process likely to take 18 months or so.

Meanwhile, cable TV continues to catch on elsewhere in Europe.

West Germany has more than doubled spending on installation of cable systems to about 1 billion Deutsche marks (\$413 million) this year. Pilot tests, offering added channels to viewers in Ludwigshafen, Munich, Dortmund and Berlin, are due to begin next year.

In France, the government last year announced a goal of cabling 1.4 million homes in the next three years. The French have not yet announced financing details, however, and some cable experts question whether France will meet its goals in light of its new austerity program.

**L'ORÉAL**

HELENA RUBINSTEIN et L'ORÉAL viennent de signer un protocole d'accord lequel, sous réserve de l'obtention des autorisations administratives des pays concernés, conduira à la reprise par L'ORÉAL des participations détenues par HELENA RUBINSTEIN en Amérique Latine et au Japon.

**EC Awaits Members' Steel Plans**

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The European Community expects to receive in the next day or two the first of the new plans by member countries for restructuring their recession-hit steel industries, according to community sources.

The commission is looking for projects that will allow community steelmaking capacity to be reduced and subsidies abolished by the end of 1985. No member government, however, submitted its plan by March 31, the due date.

The Luxembourg sources said the government was likely to inject 5 billion Luxembourg francs (\$104.4 million) into Arbed, half of it by subscribing to an increase in Arbed's capital and half by purchasing part of Arbed's majority stake in Sidmar, the Belgian steel company.

A special meeting of community industry ministers is scheduled for April 25 to review progress in restructuring the Luxembourg steel industry.

The commission, which says 150,000 more jobs may be lost in the community steel industry by 1986, intends to make final decisions by the end of June on the various national plans.

**Japan Auto Registrations**

Reuters

TOKYO — New vehicle registrations in March rose slightly to a record 530,378 from the previous record 529,848 a year earlier and were sharply up from 306,900 in February.

Under that plan, Thyssen and Krupp would merge their steel-making activities, while Hoessl and state-controlled Salzgitter would increase cooperation.

Luxembourg's plan for Arbed, the country's main employer, would cut the work force by about 5,000 from its current level of almost 17,000 by 1987, Luxembourg sources said.

But they said the commission was likely to object that Luxembourg's plan to reduce laminated

steak in Sidmar, the Belgian steel company.

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May Aug Nov

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— 31.25 31.50 31.75

— 31.50 31.75 32.00

— 31.75 32.00 32.25

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— 37.50 37.75 38.00

— 37.75 38.00 38.25

— 38.00

# **Wednesday's NYSE Closing Prices**

Full list of closing prices and latest news on Wall Street

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 14)

## **Over-the-Counter**

**NASDAQ National Market Stock**

| Sales In      |      |     |     |     |      |      | Sales In |     |     |      |             |       |     |     |     |     |
|---------------|------|-----|-----|-----|------|------|----------|-----|-----|------|-------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 100s          | High | Low | 3pm | Net | 100s | High | Low      | 3pm | Net | 100s | High        | Low   | 3pm | Net |     |     |
| Academy       | 195  | 227 | 22  | 224 | -26  | 229  | 245      | 244 | 244 | -12  | LeeDta      | 229   | 245 | 244 | 244 | -12 |
| AdvoLb's      | 169  | 212 | 22  | 224 | -26  | 170  | 212      | 22  | 224 | -26  | Liber's     | 93    | 244 | 224 | 224 | -26 |
| Ales Blk 1.80 | 116  | 20  | 14  | 374 | +11  | 115  | 20       | 14  | 374 | +11  | LimTrs      | 73    | 31  | 30  | 30  | 31  |
| AldBnc 5.80   | 447  | 24  | 23  | 23  | -26  | 447  | 24       | 23  | 23  | -26  | LongF       | 107   | 374 | 364 | 364 | -26 |
| Altos         | 423  | 21  | 21  | 21  | -26  | 423  | 21       | 21  | 21  | -26  | MCI 1.5     | 16    | 26  | 26  | 26  | -26 |
| Amara h       | 88   | 112 | 11  | 114 | -12  | 88   | 112      | 11  | 114 | -12  | MCI 1.5     | 55    | 45  | 44  | 44  | -12 |
| ANBrk 5.0     | 20   | 13  | 13  | 13  | -12  | 20   | 13       | 13  | 13  | -12  | MDCI 1.6    | 47    | 124 | 124 | 124 | -12 |
| AGrat 5.34    | 1679 | 205 | 205 | 205 | -26  | 1679 | 205      | 205 | 205 | -26  | MonWtr      | 58    | 19  | 18  | 18  | -26 |
| AmInL1        | 133  | 24  | 24  | 24  | -26  | 133  | 24       | 24  | 24  | -26  | MyAvPv      | 174   | 84  | 76  | 76  | -26 |
| AmGng 4.8     | 557  | 55  | 54  | 55  | -26  | 557  | 55       | 54  | 55  | -26  | McCern      | 1203  | 384 | 224 | 224 | -26 |
| AMInts 2.4    | 90   | 13  | 13  | 13  | -26  | 90   | 13       | 13  | 13  | -26  | McRspO      | 101   | 101 | 101 | 101 | -26 |
| AmInts 2.4    | 43   | 37  | 36  | 36  | -26  | 43   | 37       | 36  | 36  | -26  | Nicrom s    | 81    | 345 | 345 | 345 | -26 |
| Applic        | 8097 | 414 | 39  | 39  | -26  | 8097 | 414      | 39  | 39  | -26  | Microv s    | 362   | 134 | 13  | 13  | -26 |
| AppliM1       | 457  | 30  | 29  | 30  | -26  | 457  | 30       | 29  | 30  | -26  | MdwAfr      | 229   | 176 | 164 | 164 | -26 |
| Astro         | 86   | 112 | 11  | 114 | -12  | 86   | 112      | 11  | 114 | -12  | Miller 3.6  | 159   | 26  | 26  | 26  | -12 |
| Atlas R s     | 44   | 46  | 45  | 45  | -26  | 44   | 46       | 45  | 45  | -26  | MonCo 1.36  | 57    | 26  | 26  | 26  | -12 |
| Avtmtk        | 1412 | 24  | 23  | 23  | -26  | 1412 | 24       | 23  | 23  | -26  | Monom       | 567   | 284 | 284 | 284 | -26 |
| BonCo 3.36    | 37   | 37  | 36  | 36  | -26  | 37   | 37       | 36  | 36  | -26  | Morin's 4.8 | 221   | 194 | 139 | 139 | -26 |
| BoyBl 52      | 19   | 34  | 34  | 34  | -26  | 19   | 34       | 34  | 34  | -26  | NData 3.6   | 184   | 204 | 204 | 204 | -26 |
| BossB 20      | 532  | 10  | 9   | 10  | -26  | 532  | 10       | 9   | 10  | -26  | NCarm       | 192   | 192 | 192 | 192 | -26 |
| BossL Bl 48   | 1223 | 24  | 23  | 23  | -26  | 1223 | 24       | 23  | 23  | -26  | Nebrw 6     | 247   | 35  | 35  | 35  | -26 |
| Bots          | 111  | 123 | 12  | 124 | -26  | 111  | 123      | 12  | 124 | -26  | NickDG      | 115   | 115 | 115 | 115 | -26 |
| BossEv 5.30   | 88   | 24  | 24  | 25  | -26  | 88   | 24       | 24  | 25  | -26  | NilsB s     | 208   | 176 | 166 | 166 | -26 |
| BrewTom       | 010  | 417 | 412 | 412 | -26  | 010  | 417      | 412 | 412 | -26  | Nordsr      | 54    | 252 | 252 | 252 | -26 |
| CCDR          | 70   | 16  | 15  | 15  | -26  | 70   | 16       | 15  | 15  | -26  | Nwng N 1.28 | 140   | 124 | 124 | 124 | -26 |
| CPT           | 1655 | 22  | 31  | 21  | -11  | 1655 | 22       | 31  | 21  | -11  | NudPn       | 224   | 135 | 135 | 135 | -11 |
| CalMic        | 72   | 28  | 28  | 28  | -26  | 72   | 28       | 28  | 28  | -26  | Ocooter     | 172   | 124 | 12  | 12  | -26 |
| Cetus         | 137  | 14  | 14  | 14  | -26  | 137  | 14       | 14  | 14  | -26  | OnVv        | 344   | 94  | 94  | 94  | -26 |
| ChrmS 4.25    | 203  | 20  | 19  | 19  | -26  | 203  | 20       | 19  | 19  | -26  | Daxc        | 95    | 10  | 7   | 7   | -26 |
| ChrmH 4.60    | 301  | 20  | 19  | 19  | -26  | 301  | 20       | 19  | 19  | -26  | PRC 51.92   | 264   | 25  | 25  | 25  | -26 |
| ChrmCs        | 952  | 24  | 24  | 24  | -26  | 952  | 24       | 24  | 24  | -26  | Prc 51.92   | 264   | 25  | 25  | 25  | -26 |
| Chub 5.72     | 719  | 57  | 57  | 57  | -26  | 719  | 57       | 57  | 57  | -26  | Prc 51.92   | 264   | 25  | 25  | 25  | -26 |
| Clother       | 149  | 32  | 31  | 31  | -26  | 149  | 32       | 31  | 31  | -26  | Prc 51.92   | 264   | 25  | 25  | 25  | -26 |
| ClisZerGo 5.6 | 223  | 12  | 12  | 12  | -26  | 223  | 12       | 12  | 12  | -26  | Prc 51.92   | 264   | 25  | 25  | 25  | -26 |
| CityFls 6     | 44   | 25  | 24  | 24  | -26  | 44   | 25       | 24  | 24  | -26  | Prc 51.92   | 264   | 25  | 25  | 25  | -26 |
| CobLab        | 35   | 77  | 34  | 34  | -26  | 35   | 77       | 34  | 34  | -26  | Prc 51.92   | 264   | 25  | 25  | 25  | -26 |
| Colr Tie      | 2702 | 24  | 23  | 23  | -26  | 2702 | 24       | 23  | 23  | -26  | Prc 51.92   | 264   | 25  | 25  | 25  | -26 |
| Comdial       | 708  | 31  | 21  | 20  | -26  | 708  | 31       | 21  | 20  | -26  | Prc 51.92   | 264   | 25  | 25  | 25  | -26 |
| ComAm         | 492  | 24  | 24  | 24  | -26  | 492  | 24       | 24  | 24  | -26  | Prc 51.92   | 264   | 25  | 25  | 25  | -26 |
| ComC 24       | 225  | 24  | 24  | 24  | -26  | 225  | 24       | 24  | 24  | -26  | Prc 51.92   | 264   | 25  | 25  | 25  | -26 |
| CCTC          | 225  | 11  | 11  | 11  | -26  | 225  | 11       | 11  | 11  | -26  | Prc 51.92   | 264   | 25  | 25  | 25  | -26 |
| Concept       | 176  | 157 | 156 | 156 | -26  | 176  | 157      | 156 | 156 | -26  | Prc 51.92   | 264   | 25  | 25  | 25  | -26 |
| CnCpn 3.36    | 165  | 29  | 28  | 28  | -26  | 165  | 29       | 28  | 28  | -26  | Prc 51.92   | 264   | 25  | 25  | 25  | -26 |
| ConvG 1.93    | 2444 | 20  | 20  | 20  | -26  | 2444 | 20       | 20  | 20  | -26  | Prc 51.92   | 264   | 25  | 25  | 25  | -26 |
| Coors B 3.0   | 1042 | 154 | 154 | 154 | -26  | 1042 | 154      | 154 | 154 | -26  | Prc 51.92   | 264   | 25  | 25  | 25  | -26 |
| Corvus        | 425  | 175 | 175 | 175 | -26  | 425  | 175      | 175 | 175 | -26  | Prc 51.92   | 264   | 25  | 25  | 25  | -26 |
| Cross 4.40    | 528  | 22  | 21  | 21  | -26  | 528  | 22       | 21  | 21  | -26  | Prc 51.92   | 264   | 25  | 25  | 25  | -26 |
| Decided       | 107  | 112 | 112 | 112 | -26  | 107  | 112      | 112 | 112 | -26  | Prc 51.92   | 264   | 25  | 25  | 25  | -26 |
| Defender .72  | 107  | 18  | 18  | 18  | -26  | 107  | 18       | 18  | 18  | -26  | Prc 51.92   | 264   | 25  | 25  | 25  | -26 |
| Digitw        | 1948 | 65  | 774 | 813 | -10  | 1948 | 65       | 774 | 813 | -10  | Prc 51.92   | 264   | 25  | 25  | 25  | -10 |
| DocuOv        | 152  | 23  | 23  | 23  | -26  | 152  | 23       | 23  | 23  | -26  | Prc 51.92   | 264   | 25  | 25  | 25  | -26 |
| Dorsn         | 411  | 24  | 24  | 24  | -26  | 411  | 24       | 24  | 24  | -26  | Prc 51.92   | 264   | 25  | 25  | 25  | -26 |
| EconLb 1.84   | 1256 | 29  | 28  | 27  | -26  | 1256 | 29       | 28  | 27  | -26  | Prc 51.92   | 264   | 25  | 25  | 25  | -26 |
| EPoS 1.34     | 409  | 13  | 13  | 13  | -26  | 409  | 13       | 13  | 13  | -26  | Prc 51.92   | 264   | 25  | 25  | 25  | -26 |
| ERtrn's 1     | 95   | 24  | 24  | 24  | -26  | 95   | 24       | 24  | 24  | -26  | Prc 51.92   | 264   | 25  | 25  | 25  | -26 |
| ErthOr 2.0    | 2    | 7   | 7   | 7   | -26  | 2    | 7        | 7   | 7   | -26  | Prc 51.92   | 264   | 25  | 25  | 25  | -26 |
| EvnSat        | 420  | 40  | 39  | 39  | -26  | 420  | 40       | 39  | 39  | -26  | Prc 51.92   | 264   | 25  | 25  | 25  | -26 |
| FarmG 1.36    | 619  | 42  | 41  | 41  | -26  | 619  | 42       | 41  | 41  | -26  | Prc 51.92   | 264   | 25  | 25  | 25  | -26 |
| FarmL 2.00    | 767  | 12  | 12  | 12  | -26  | 767  | 12       | 12  | 12  | -26  | Prc 51.92   | 264   | 25  | 25  | 25  | -26 |
| FEdec         | 1072 | 24  | 23  | 23  | -26  | 1072 | 24       | 23  | 23  | -26  | Prc 51.92   | 264   | 25  | 25  | 25  | -26 |
| Flop Blk 1.10 | 191  | 24  | 23  | 23  | -26  | 191  | 24       | 23  | 23  | -26  | Prc 51.92   | 264   | 25  | 25  | 25  | -26 |
| Fomer         | 79   | 79  | 78  | 78  | -26  | 79   | 79       | 78  | 78  | -26  | Prc 51.92   | 264   | 25  | 25  | 25  | -26 |
| Fox           | 2017 | 14  | 14  | 14  | -26  | 2017 | 14       | 14  | 14  | -26  | Prc 51.92   | 264   | 25  | 25  | 25  | -26 |
| FatFirH 52    | 1541 | 33  | 27  | 27  | -26  | 1541 | 33       | 27  | 27  | -26  | Prc 51.92   | 264   | 25  | 25  | 25  | -26 |
| Gentlcs       | 285  | 41  | 40  | 40  | -26  | 285  | 41       | 40  | 40  | -26  | Prc 51.92   | 264   | 25  | 25  | 25  | -26 |
| GodPra        | 228  | 20  | 19  | 19  | -26  | 228  | 20       | 19  | 19  | -26  | Prc 51.92   | 264   | 25  | 25  | 25  | -26 |
| GouldP 4.6    | 125  | 18  | 18  | 18  | -26  | 125  | 18       | 18  | 18  | -26  | Prc 51.92   | 264   | 25  | 25  | 25  | -26 |
| Graphic       | 124  | 23  | 23  | 22  | -26  | 124  | 23       | 23  | 22  | -26  | Prc 51.92   | 264   | 25  | 25  | 25  | -26 |
| HBO 1.10      | 152  | 42  | 41  | 41  | -26  | 152  | 42       | 41  | 41  | -26  | Prc 51.92   | 264   | 25  | 25  | 25  | -26 |
| Hedson        | 208  | 4%  | 4%  | 4%  | -26  | 208  | 4%       | 4%  | 4%  | -26  | Prc 51.92   | 264   | 25  | 25  | 25  | -26 |
| HIndy s       | 729  | 44  | 44  | 44  | -26  | 729  | 44       | 44  | 44  | -26  | Prc 51.92   | 264   | 25  | 25  | 25  | -26 |
| HmeDe s       | 95   | 23  | 23  | 23  | -26  | 95   | 23       | 23  | 23  | -26  | Prc 51.92   | 264   | 25  | 25  | 25  | -26 |
| HameN s       | 587  | 21  | 21  | 21  | -26  | 587  | 21       | 21  | 21  | -26  | Prc 51.92   | 264   | 25  | 25  | 25  | -26 |
| Hoover I      | 385  | 173 | 172 | 172 | -26  | 385  | 173      | 172 | 172 | -26  | Prc 51.92   | 264   | 25  | 25  | 25  | -26 |
| Hyster 1      | 1    | 42  | 42  | 42  | -26  | 1    | 42       | 42  | 42  | -26  | Prc 51.92   | 264   | 25  | 25  | 25  | -26 |
| HySiN 20      | 270  | 21  | 20  | 20  | -26  | 270  | 21       | 20  | 20  | -26  | Prc 51.92   | 264   | 25  | 25  | 25  | -26 |
| IC            | 5441 | 15  | 15  | 15  | -26  | 5441 | 15       | 15  | 15  | -26  | Prc 51.92   | 264   | 25  | 25  | 25  | -26 |
| Intecom       | 446  | 32  | 32  | 32  | -26  | 446  | 32       | 32  | 32  | -26  | Prc 51.92   | 264   | 25  | 25  | 25  | -26 |
| Inet          | 2189 | 45  | 45  | 45  | -26  | 2189 | 45       | 45  | 45  | -26  | Prc 51.92   | 264   | 25  | 25  | 25  | -26 |
| Intrig        | 327  | 10  | 9   | 9   | -26  | 327  | 10       | 9   | 9   | -26  | Prc 51.92   | 264   | 25  | 25  | 25  | -26 |
| Intrig's      | 897  | 31  | 29  | 29  | -26  | 897  | 31       | 29  | 29  | -26  | Prc 51.92   | 264   | 25  | 25  | 25  | -26 |
| Intrm         | 43   | 14  | 14  | 14  | -26  | 43   | 14       | 14  | 14  | -26  | Prc 51.92   | 264   | 25  | 25  | 25  | -26 |
| Jerico's 17   | 703  | 26  | 26  | 26  | -26  | 703  | 26       | 26  | 26  | -26  | Prc 51.92   | 264   | 25  | 25  | 25  | -26 |
| Korch s       | 254  | 21  | 21  | 21  | -26  | 254  | 21       | 21  | 21  | -26  | Prc 51.92   | 264   | 25  | 25  | 25  | -26 |
| Kempf 1.90    | 98   | 41  | 40  | 41  | -26  | 98   | 41       | 40  | 41  | -26  | Prc 51.92   | 264   | 25  | 25  | 25  | -26 |
| Kindr's 10    | 147  | 21  | 19  | 19  | -26  | 147  | 21       | 19  | 19  | -26  | Prc 51.92   | 264   | 25  | 25  | 25  | -26 |
| Lamp 1.80     | 74   | 14  | 13  | 13  | -26  | 74   | 14       | 13  | 13  | -26  | Prc 51.92   | 264   | 25  | 25  | 25  | -26 |
| LndFl 5.90    | 106  | 14  | 13  | 13  | -26  | 106  | 14       | 13  | 13  | -26  | Prc 51.92   | 264</ |     |     |     |     |

## Floating Rate Notes

## **Wednesday's AMEX Closing Prices**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

**ANOTHER IMPORTANT  
BUSINESS STATISTIC**

**65%**  
the percentage of  
Incomes

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Open High Low Close Chg.

**U.S. Futures Prices**

Open

High

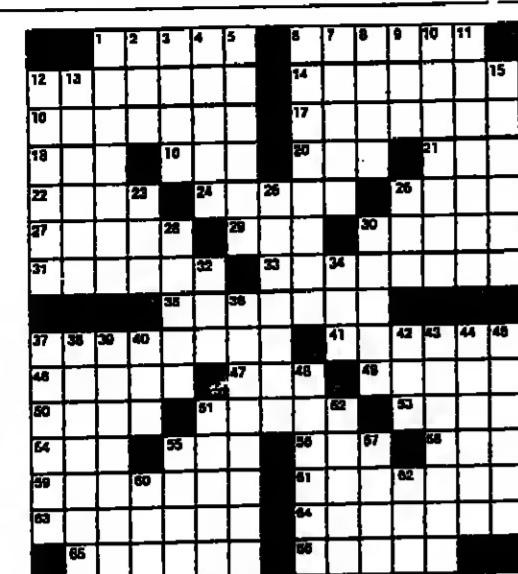
Low

Close

Chg.

| Grains                               | Open    | High  | Low   | Close | Chg.  |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <i>WHEAT</i>                         |         |       |       |       |       |
| May                                  | 2,619.1 | 2,643 | 2,574 | 2,597 | -10.4 |
| Jun                                  | 2,729.1 | 2,729 | 2,667 | 2,676 | -1.1  |
| Jul                                  | 2,790.1 | 2,790 | 2,728 | 2,728 | -1.1  |
| Aug                                  | 2,819.1 | 2,819 | 2,757 | 2,757 | -1.1  |
| Sep                                  | 2,819.1 | 2,819 | 2,757 | 2,757 | -1.1  |
| Oct                                  | 2,819.1 | 2,820 | 2,757 | 2,757 | -1.1  |
| Nov                                  | 2,819.1 | 2,819 | 2,757 | 2,757 | -1.1  |
| Dec                                  | 2,819.1 | 2,820 | 2,757 | 2,757 | -1.1  |
| Mar                                  | 2,819.1 | 2,819 | 2,757 | 2,757 | -1.1  |
| Apr                                  | 2,819.1 | 2,819 | 2,757 | 2,757 | -1.1  |
| May                                  | 2,819.1 | 2,819 | 2,757 | 2,757 | -1.1  |
| Prev. sales 11,185                   |         |       |       |       |       |
| Prev. day's open int 40,229 up 1,200 |         |       |       |       |       |
| <i>CORN</i>                          |         |       |       |       |       |
| May                                  | 3,172.1 | 3,172 | 3,074 | 3,074 | -10.4 |
| Jun                                  | 3,172.1 | 3,172 | 3,074 | 3,074 | -10.4 |
| Jul                                  | 3,172.1 | 3,172 | 3,074 | 3,074 | -10.4 |
| Aug                                  | 3,172.1 | 3,172 | 3,074 | 3,074 | -10.4 |
| Sep                                  | 3,172.1 | 3,172 | 3,074 | 3,074 | -10.4 |
| Oct                                  | 3,172.1 | 3,172 | 3,074 | 3,074 | -10.4 |
| Nov                                  | 3,172.1 | 3,172 | 3,074 | 3,074 | -10.4 |
| Dec                                  | 3,172.1 | 3,172 | 3,074 | 3,074 | -10.4 |
| Mar                                  | 3,172.1 | 3,172 | 3,074 | 3,074 | -10.4 |
| Apr                                  | 3,172.1 | 3,172 | 3,074 | 3,074 | -10.4 |
| May                                  | 3,172.1 | 3,172 | 3,074 | 3,074 | -10.4 |
| Prev. sales 32,377                   |         |       |       |       |       |
| Prev. day's open int 17,002 up 1,072 |         |       |       |       |       |
| <i>Soybeans</i>                      |         |       |       |       |       |
| May                                  | 6,379.1 | 6,402 | 6,316 | 6,316 | -10.2 |
| Jun                                  | 6,379.1 | 6,402 | 6,316 | 6,316 | -10.2 |
| Jul                                  | 6,379.1 | 6,402 | 6,316 | 6,316 | -10.2 |
| Aug                                  | 6,379.1 | 6,402 | 6,316 | 6,316 | -10.2 |
| Sep                                  | 6,379.1 | 6,402 | 6,316 | 6,316 | -10.2 |
| Oct                                  | 6,379.1 | 6,402 | 6,316 | 6,316 | -10.2 |
| Nov                                  | 6,379.1 | 6,402 | 6,316 | 6,316 | -10.2 |
| Dec                                  | 6,379.1 | 6,402 | 6,316 | 6,316 | -10.2 |
| Mar                                  | 6,379.1 | 6,402 | 6,316 | 6,316 | -10.2 |
| Apr                                  | 6,379.1 | 6,402 | 6,316 | 6,316 | -10.2 |
| May                                  | 6,379.1 | 6,402 | 6,316 | 6,316 | -10.2 |
| Prev. sales 10,277                   |         |       |       |       |       |
| Prev. day's open int 18,002 up 1,074 |         |       |       |       |       |
| <i>Soybean Meal</i>                  |         |       |       |       |       |
| May                                  | 6,379.1 | 6,402 | 6,316 | 6,316 | -10.2 |
| Jun                                  | 6,379.1 | 6,402 | 6,316 | 6,316 | -10.2 |
| Jul                                  | 6,379.1 | 6,402 | 6,316 | 6,316 | -10.2 |
| Aug                                  | 6,379.1 | 6,402 | 6,316 | 6,316 | -10.2 |
| Sep                                  | 6,379.1 | 6,402 | 6,316 | 6,316 | -10.2 |
| Oct                                  | 6,379.1 | 6,402 | 6,316 | 6,316 | -10.2 |
| Nov                                  | 6,379.1 | 6,402 | 6,316 | 6,316 | -10.2 |
| Dec                                  | 6,379.1 | 6,402 | 6,316 | 6,316 | -10.2 |
| Mar                                  | 6,379.1 | 6,402 | 6,316 | 6,316 | -10.2 |
| Apr                                  | 6,379.1 | 6,402 | 6,316 | 6,316 | -10.2 |
| May                                  | 6,379.1 | 6,402 | 6,316 | 6,316 | -10.2 |
| Prev. sales 10,277                   |         |       |       |       |       |
| Prev. day's open int 18,002 up 1,074 |         |       |       |       |       |
| <i>Soybean Oil</i>                   |         |       |       |       |       |
| May                                  | 18,72.1 | 18,72 | 18,64 | 18,72 | -1.2  |
| Jun                                  | 18,72.1 | 18,72 | 18,64 | 18,72 | -1.2  |
| Jul                                  | 18,72.1 | 18,72 | 18,64 | 18,72 | -1.2  |
| Aug                                  | 18,72.1 | 18,72 | 18,64 | 18,72 | -1.2  |
| Sep                                  | 18,72.1 | 18,72 | 18,64 | 18,72 | -1.2  |
| Oct                                  | 18,72.1 | 18,72 | 18,64 | 18,72 | -1.2  |
| Nov                                  | 18,72.1 | 18,72 | 18,64 | 18,72 | -1.2  |
| Dec                                  | 18,72.1 | 18,72 | 18,64 | 18,72 | -1.2  |
| Mar                                  | 18,72.1 | 18,72 | 18,64 | 18,72 | -1.2  |
| Apr                                  | 18,72.1 | 18,72 | 18,64 | 18,72 | -1.2  |
| May                                  | 18,72.1 | 18,72 | 18,64 | 18,72 | -1.2  |
| Prev. sales 10,277                   |         |       |       |       |       |
| Prev. day's open int 18,002 up 1,074 |         |       |       |       |       |
| <i>SOYBEAN MEAL</i>                  |         |       |       |       |       |
| May                                  | 18,72.1 | 18,72 | 18,64 | 18,72 | -1.2  |
| Jun                                  | 18,72.1 | 18,72 | 18,64 | 18,72 | -1.2  |
| Jul                                  | 18,72.1 | 18,72 | 18,64 | 18,72 | -1.2  |
| Aug                                  | 18,72.1 | 18,72 | 18,64 | 18,72 | -1.2  |
| Sep                                  | 18,72.1 | 18,72 | 18,64 | 18,72 | -1.2  |
| Oct                                  | 18,72.1 | 18,72 | 18,64 | 18,72 | -1.2  |
| Nov                                  | 18,72.1 | 18,72 | 18,64 | 18,72 | -1.2  |
| Dec                                  | 18,72.1 | 18,72 | 18,64 | 18,72 | -1.2  |
| Mar                                  | 18,72.1 | 18,72 | 18,64 | 18,72 | -1.2  |
| Apr                                  | 18,72.1 | 18,72 | 18,64 | 18,72 | -1.2  |
| May                                  | 18,72.1 | 18,72 | 18,64 | 18,72 | -1.2  |
| Prev. sales 10,277                   |         |       |       |       |       |
| Prev. day's open int 18,002 up 1,074 |         |       |       |       |       |
| <i>SOYBEAN OIL</i>                   |         |       |       |       |       |
| May                                  | 18,72.1 | 18,72 | 18,64 | 18,72 | -1.2  |
| Jun                                  | 18,72.1 | 18,72 | 18,64 | 18,72 | -1.2  |
| Jul                                  | 18,72.1 | 18,72 | 18,64 | 18,72 | -1.2  |
| Aug                                  | 18,72.1 | 18,72 | 18,64 | 18,72 | -1.2  |
| Sep                                  | 18,72.1 | 18,72 | 18,64 | 18,72 | -1.2  |
| Oct                                  | 18,72.1 | 18,72 | 18,64 | 18,72 | -1.2  |
| Nov                                  | 18,72.1 | 18,72 | 18,64 | 18,72 | -1.2  |
| Dec                                  | 18,72.1 | 18,72 | 18,64 | 18,72 | -1.2  |
| Mar                                  | 18,72.1 | 18,72 | 18,64 | 18,72 | -1.2  |
| Apr                                  | 18,72.1 | 18,72 | 18,64 | 18,72 | -1.2  |
| May                                  | 18,72.1 | 18,72 | 18,64 | 18,72 | -1.2  |
| Prev. sales 10,277                   |         |       |       |       |       |
| Prev. day's open int 18,002 up 1,074 |         |       |       |       |       |
| <i>Livestock</i>                     |         |       |       |       |       |
| <b>CATTLE</b>                        | 71.25   | 72.00 | 70.90 | 71.72 | +1.17 |
| May                                  | 71.25   | 72.00 | 70.90 | 71.72 | +1.17 |
| Jun                                  | 71.25   | 72.00 | 70.90 | 71.72 | +1.17 |
| Jul                                  | 71.25   | 72.00 | 70.90 | 71.72 | +1.17 |
| Aug                                  | 71.25   | 72.00 | 70.90 | 71.72 | +1.17 |
| Sep                                  | 71.25   | 72.00 | 70.90 | 71.72 | +1.17 |
| Oct                                  | 71.25   | 72.00 | 70.90 | 71.72 | +1.17 |
| Nov                                  | 71.25   | 72.00 | 70.90 | 71.72 | +1.17 |
| Dec                                  | 71.25   | 72.00 | 70.90 | 71.72 | +1.17 |
| Mar                                  | 71.25   | 72.00 | 70.90 | 71.72 | +1.17 |
| Apr                                  | 71.25   | 72.00 | 70.90 | 71.72 | +1.17 |
| May                                  | 71.25   | 72.00 | 70.90 | 71.72 | +1.17 |
| Prev. sales 12,577                   |         |       |       |       |       |
| Prev. day's open int 22,170 up 214   |         |       |       |       |       |
| <i>PORK BELLY</i>                    |         |       |       |       |       |
| May                                  | 46.45   | 46.45 | 45.90 | 46.00 | -0.05 |
| Jun                                  | 52.95   | 53.15 | 52.40 | 52.60 | -1.2  |
| Jul                                  | 52.95   | 53.15 | 52.40 | 52.60 | -1.2  |
| Aug                                  | 52.95   | 53.15 | 52.40 | 52.60 | -1.2  |
| Sep                                  | 52.95   | 53.15 | 52.40 | 52.60 | -1.2  |
| Oct                                  | 52.95   | 53.15 | 52.40 | 52.60 | -1.2  |
| Nov                                  | 52.95   | 53.15 | 52.40 | 52.60 | -1.2  |
| Dec                                  | 52.95   | 53.15 | 52.40 | 52.60 | -1.2  |
| Mar                                  | 52.95   | 53.15 | 5     |       |       |

## CROSSWORD



**ACROSS**

- 1 30th V.P.
- 2 22d Russian empress
- 4 Ethiopia's province
- 6 Back of the sofa
- 17 "If I Were"
- 18 Barnyard sound
- 19 Poetic palindrome
- 20 Bridge builder's deg.
- 21 U.N. workers' agency
- 22 Capital of Western Samoa
- 24 Otherworldly virgin lady
- 25 Tropical squirrelfish
- 26 She wrote "Delta of Venus"
- 28 Play part
- 31 Central Caucasian
- 33 Paints the town
- 35 35th V.P.
- 37 Sweet wine
- 41 Tarte
- 48 A. Huxley's "Afterlives"

**DOWN**

- 1 Indian robbers
- 2 Eichmann's captors
- 3 Tend to the windshield
- 4 Accustom
- 5 Glossy fabric
- 6 In the earliest stages
- 7 Ozone
- 8 Eastern staple
- 9 Ultimate degree
- 10 Fancy furs
- 11 Adjust anew
- 12 "Saucy" fruit formation on high
- 13 Monkey-trial defendant
- 14 Painter
- 15 Electrolytic terminals
- 16 David
- 17 Greek goddess of youth
- 18 "Cruces," N.M.
- 19 Savarin
- 20 Jeff Davis's org.
- 21 Ham's "Horn"
- 22 Large, shelled warthog
- 23 Disputes
- 24 Laser precise
- 25 Valentine's Day
- 26 French shield
- 27 Abrasive comedian
- 28 Mussum
- 29 Faral
- 30 Some beans
- 31 Corrode or erode
- 32 In medias res
- 33 Exactness
- 34 Mission
- 35 Substance for washing textiles
- 36 Magnon man
- 37 Spedometer
- 38 Canoes
- 39 Festival event
- 40 Trials for Hercules
- 41 Grommet
- 42 Ladder for Luis
- 43 Full-court racing group
- 44 Succotz fruit
- 45 Iranian monetary unit
- 46 Sesame
- 47 Full of, Suffix

## JUMBLE

Uncramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**WRONG**

**TUBIL**

**FLIDED**

**VERPOL**

Answer here: A

THAT SCRABBLED WORD GAME  
by Harry Arnold and Bob Lee

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: AWARD PRIZE GYRATE PONCHO

Answer: You can help keep those food bills down with this—A PAPERWEIGHT

IT

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: A

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: AWARD PRIZE GYRATE PONCHO

Answer: You can help keep those food bills down with this—A PAPERWEIGHT

IT

## DENNIS THE MENACE



"MOM TELLS ME TO GO UP AND CLEAN MY ROOM AND MR. WILSON TELLS ME TO GO HOME AND CLEAN MY CAGE!"

## WEATHER

## EUROPE

NIGHT HIGH FLOW LOW CLOUDS

Austria 16 51 16 51 16 51 16 51

Belgium 20 58 20 58 20 58 20 58

Bulgaria 15 48 15 48 15 48 15 48

Brussels 19 48 19 48 19 48 19 48

Bucharest 10 24 10 24 10 24 10 24

Copenhagen 6 43 6 43 6 43 6 43

Costa Del Sol 24 72 24 72 24 72 24 72

Dublin 16 43 16 43 16 43 16 43

Edinburgh 16 43 16 43 16 43 16 43

Florence 16 43 16 43 16 43 16 43

Grenoble 16 43 16 43 16 43 16 43

Geneva 16 43 16 43 16 43 16 43

Helsinki 15 48 15 48 15 48 15 48

Las Palmas 20 58 20 58 20 58 20 58

London 10 44 10 44 10 44 10 44

Madrid 10 44 10 44 10 44 10 44

Milan 16 43 16 43 16 43 16 43

Munich 16 43 16 43 16 43 16 43

Naples 16 43 16 43 16 43 16 43

Paris 16 43 16 43 16 43 16 43

Prague 17 53 17 53 17 53 17 53

Rome 17 53 17 53 17 53 17 53

Stockholm 11 52 11 52 11 52 11 52

Vienna 11 52 11 52 11 52 11 52

Warsaw 12 53 12 53 12 53 12 53

Zurich 12 53 12 53 12 53 12 53

## ASIA

NIGHT HIGH FLOW LOW CLOUDS

Bangkok 26 100 26 100 26 100 26 100

Beijing 20 48 20 48 20 48 20 48

Colombo 20 48 20 48 20 48 20 48

Delhi 20 48 20 48 20 48 20 48

Manila 20 48 20 48 20 48 20 48

Mecca 20 48 20 48 20 48 20 48

Shanghai 19 45 19 45 19 45 19 45

Singapore 20 48 20 48 20 48 20 48

Tokyo 20 48 20 48 20 48 20 48

## LATIN AMERICA

NIGHT HIGH FLOW LOW CLOUDS

Argentina 5 41 5 41 5 41 5 41

Buenos Aires 15 52 15 52 15 52 15 52

Chile 15 52 15 52 15 52 15 52

Colombia 20 58 20 58 20 58 20 58

Costa Rica 20 58 20 58 20 58 20 58

Ecuador 15 52 15 52 15 52 15 52

El Salvador 15 52 15 52 15 52 15 52

Guatemala 15 52 15 52 15 52 15 52

Honduras 15 52 15 52 15 52 15 52

Mexico City 26 76 26 76 26 76 26 76

Nicaragua 26 76 26 76 26 76 26 76

Panama 26 76 26 76 26 76 26 76

Paraguay 26 76 26 76 26 76 26 76

Peru 26 76 26 76 26 76 26 76

Uruguay 26 76 26 76 26 76 26 76

## NORTH AMERICA

NIGHT HIGH FLOW LOW CLOUDS

Anchorage 5 41 5 41 5 41 5 41

Boston 15 52 15 52 15 52 15 52

Calgary 20 58 20 58 20 58 20 58

Chicago 15 52 15 52 15 52 15 52

Detroit 7 45 7 45 7 45 7 45

Houston 20 58 20 58 20 58 20 58

Montreal 5 41 5 41 5 41 5 41

Montreal 15 52 15 52 15 52 15 52

Montreal 15 52 15 52 15 52 15 52

Montreal 15 52 15 52 15 52 15 52

Montreal 15 52 15 52 15 52 15 52

Montreal 15 52 15 52 15 52 15 52

Montreal 15 52 15 52 15 52 15 52

## MIDDLE EAST

NIGHT HIGH FLOW LOW CLOUDS

Ankara 18 44 18 44 18 44 18 44

Bahrain 15 52 15 52 15 52 15 52

Bahrain 15 52 15 52 15 52 15 52

Bahrain 15 52 15 52 15 52 15 52

Bahrain 15 52 15 52 15 52 15 52

Bahrain 15 52 15 52 15 52 15 52

Bahrain 15 52 15 52 15 52 15 52

Bahrain 15 52 15 52 15 52 15 52

Bahrain 15 52 15 52 15 52 15 52

Bahrain 15 52 15 52 15 52 15 52

Bahrain 15 52 15 52 15 52 15 52

Bahrain 15 52 15 52 15 52 15 52

## OCEANIA

NIGHT HIGH FLOW LOW CLOUDS

Auckland 21 72 21 72 21 72 21 72

Sydney 21 72 21 72 21 72 21 72

Sydney 21 72 21 72 21 72 21 72

Sydney 21 72 21 72 21 72 21 72

Sydney 21 72 21 72 21 72 21 72

Sydney 21 72 21 72 21 72 21 72

Sydney 21 72 21 72 21 72 21 72

Sydney 21 72 21 72 21 72 21 72

Sydney 21 72 21 72 21 72 21 72

Sydney 21 72 21 72 21 72 21 72

Sydney 21 72 21 72 21 72 21 72

## PEAN

I HAVE TO DO A REPORT ON CHARLES DICKENS

I THOUGHT MAYBE YOU COULD HELP ME

WHAT DO YOU WANT TO KNOW?

WHO DID HE PLAY FOR?

## BLONDIE

YOU TWO HAVEN'T SPOKEN FOR TWO DAYS!

NOW STOP ACTING LIKE THAT

IT'S YOUR FAULT!

WELL, AT LEAST THEY ARE TALKING AGAIN

## BEETLE BAILEY

## SPORTS

# Rookie's Homer Helps Angels Beat Brewers, 3-2

Compiled by Our Staff Bens Dispergo  
ANAHEIM, California — Rockie Daryl Sconiers hit a first-inning home run and Bobby Grich singled in the go-ahead run in the fourth Tuesday night to carry the California Angels to a 3-2 victory over the Milwaukee Brewers below in opening night crowd of 34,177.

Sconiers, hitting at first base for the ill-riden Rod Carew, hit Don Sutton's first-pitch fastball over the right-field wall with two outs in the opening inning. Sutton, seeking his 258th career victory, went the distance in losing on a six-hitter.

The Angels' Bruce Kison scattered five hits over 6½ innings before Luis Sanchez belted him out with two on and two outs in the seventh. It was Kison who started and Sanchez who lost the deciding game of the 1982 American League championship series against the Brewers last fall.

The Brewers tied the score in the third with Carl Cooper followed singles by Jim Gantner and Paul Molitor with a two-out double. Reggie Jackson began the winning

rally in the fourth by legging out an infield hit. Doug DeGrazia singled, and Grich followed with a single to center.

The Angels added a run in the fifth on a walk, a sacrifice bunt, a sacrifice fly and a passed ball. Milwaukee valled for a run in the ninth before Andy Hassler came in.

**BASEBALL ROUNDUP**

on for Sanchez to get the final out and the save.

**Mariners 5, Yankees 4**

In Seattle, Richie Zisk hit a two-run homer in a four-run third inning and Steve Henderson went 3-for-3 to lead the Mariners to a 5-4 victory over New York. Al Cowens' sacrifice fly in the seventh scored Henderson with the winning run. Bryan Clark won in relief and Bill Campbell picked up the save.

**Brewers 7, Red Sox 1**

In Boston, Dave Stieb and Roy

Ivie pitched a five-hitter over 7½ innings — in one stretch retiring 12 straight batters — as the Rangers downed Chicago, 4-1. Loser Floyd Bannister, making his first appearance for the White Sox, gave up seven hits.

**Mets 2, Phillies 0**

In the National League, in New York, Tom Seaver blanked Philadelphia for six innings and the Mets went on to a 2-0 victory against Cy Young Award winner Steve Carlton. It was New York's ninth straight opening-day triumph, equalling the major league record set by the 1937-43 St. Louis Browns. Seaver's 14th opening-day start also tied Walter Johnson's all-time mark. Held to three hits over the first six innings, the Mets produced four consecutive singles in the seventh to break a scoreless tie. Mike Howard drove in the winning run. Seaver left when his left thigh muscle tightened, and rookie Doug Sisk shut down the Phils on two

hits over the last three innings to pick up the victory.

**Pirates 7, Cardinals 1**

In St. Louis, Lee Lacy, Dale Berry and Lee Mazzilli hit bases-loaded home runs and Jason Thompson added a home run with two men aboard to back the four-hitter pitching of John Candelaria and give Pittsburgh a 7-1 victory over the Cardinals. Candelaria allowed a two-out RBI double by George Hendrick in the first and singles to Ozzie Smith in the sixth, David Green in the seventh and Loulie Smith in the eighth.

**Tigers 11, Twins 3**

In Minneapolis, Larry Herndon hit a three-run home run and Mike Ivie drove in three runs with two doubles to lead Detroit to an 11-3 victory. Steve Carlton, the Twins' six-run first, Herndon homered off Brad Havens after singles by Lou Whitaker and Al Trammell. Ivie's two-run double made it 4-3 and Whitaker singled home Ivie. Jack Morris held the Twins to six hits through seven innings before giving way to Dave Rozema.

**Red Sox 4, White Sox 1**

In Arlington, Texas, Jon Matlack



United Press International

Peter Stastny of the Quebec Nordiques made a first-period nuisance of himself Tuesday night at Boston Garden. Stastny scored three goals — at 1:26, 7:18 and 16:00 — and found time to lay a crunching check (above) on Bruins defenseman Brad Park. But Boston rallied to tie the first-round National Hockey League playoff game on Mike O'Connell's goal at 8:16 of the final period and won, 4-3, on Barry Pederson's score 1:46 into overtime.

## Bruins and Rangers Win Openers

**National League**

|               | W | L | Pct. |
|---------------|---|---|------|
| Philadelphia  | 1 | 0 | .500 |
| New York      | 0 | 1 | .000 |
| Pittsburgh    | 0 | 1 | .000 |
| Cincinnati    | 0 | 1 | .000 |
| St. Louis     | 0 | 1 | .000 |
| West Division | 1 | 0 | .500 |
| Cleveland     | 1 | 0 | .500 |
| Detroit       | 1 | 0 | .500 |
| Montreal      | 0 | 1 | .000 |
| Baltimore     | 0 | 1 | .000 |
| Boston        | 0 | 1 | .000 |
| Milwaukee     | 0 | 1 | .000 |
| New York      | 0 | 1 | .000 |
| East Division | 0 | 2 | .000 |
| Texas         | 1 | 0 | .500 |
| California    | 1 | 0 | .500 |
| Kansas City   | 1 | 0 | .500 |
| Seattle       | 1 | 0 | .500 |
| Montreal      | 0 | 1 | .000 |
| Oakland       | 0 | 1 | .000 |
| Chicago       | 0 | 2 | .000 |

**American League**

|               | W | L | Pct. |
|---------------|---|---|------|
| Cleveland     | 1 | 0 | .500 |
| Detroit       | 1 | 0 | .500 |
| Montreal      | 0 | 1 | .000 |
| Baltimore     | 0 | 1 | .000 |
| Boston        | 0 | 1 | .000 |
| Milwaukee     | 0 | 1 | .000 |
| New York      | 0 | 1 | .000 |
| West Division | 0 | 2 | .000 |
| Texas         | 1 | 0 | .500 |
| California    | 1 | 0 | .500 |
| Kansas City   | 1 | 0 | .500 |
| Seattle       | 1 | 0 | .500 |
| Montreal      | 0 | 1 | .000 |
| Oakland       | 0 | 1 | .000 |
| Chicago       | 0 | 2 | .000 |

United Press International  
Pitcher Tom Seaver, delivering to his Philadelphia counterpart, Steve Carlton, in Thursday's opener. The Mets got to Carlton for the game's only two runs in the seventh inning.

## Major League Standings

**NATIONAL LEAGUE****East Division****West Division****AMERICAN LEAGUE****East Division****West Division**

## Use of TV Replay: A Milestone in Officiating?

By Neil Amdur  
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — Proposals to give television replays a role in the officiating of major sports events remain controversial.

But last Saturday, after an unimportant preliminary match, a replay produced a historic boxing reversal that could carry long-range implications.

The incident that led to the reversal occurred during the second round of a six-round welterweight bout in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, between Sidney Gantz, an amateur local fighter, and Jose Fuentes, of Jersey City, New Jersey. NBC-TV was taping the match as a possible filler for its live telecast of the U.S. Boxing Association's junior-welterweight title fight between Johnny Bumplus, the champion, and Michael Bradley.

In the second round, Fuentes threw a left hand that landed on Gantz's right eye and caused him to turn away and shade his eyes, leaving him almost defenseless.

Tony Wolfe, the referee, stopped and consulted with the ringside physician, who examined Gantz and confirmed that the fight should be stopped.

Fuentes was awarded a technical knockout.

"At that point, it was just another fight," recalled Peter Rolfe, the NBC producer, who was giving his crew one last break before the main event.

But George Benton, Gantz's trainer, complained to the referee that the fighter had been accidentally thumped in the eye, not hit with a legitimate punch.

Referee Wolfe said he had not

seen the thumbing so Benton took his case to Francis Walker, executive secretary of the Pennsylvania State Athletic Commission and the commission's representative at the fight.

"With only one minute left before our time, producer Rolfe ordered the Fuentes-Gantz tape rerun. They stopped the frame by frame," Walker said, "and you could see the thumb going in there."

After consulting briefly outside the NBC trailer with George Sacktor, a deputy commissioner, and Hank Cisco, the alternate referee, Walker overruled the TKO verdict and called the bout a technical draw.

When asked Monday whether he understood the importance of his decision, Walker said: "I thought the best time to make any decision was when everybody was there."

Role did not feel that Saturday's events would prompt a rush to embrace replays in all sports. "The configuration of a ring to a football field is totally different," he said.

"And I don't know if it happened in another state whether a commissioner would say, 'Let's go look at it!'"

Meanwhile, at the NBC trailer with George Sacktor, a deputy commissioner, and Hank Cisco, the alternate referee, Walker overruled the TKO verdict and called the bout a technical draw.

When asked Monday whether he understood the importance of his decision, Walker said: "I thought the best time to make any decision was when everybody was there."

"I hadn't given it too much significance. My only consideration was that fair judgment be reached."

But Dura described the reversal as a "first that's going to revolutionize the boxing business."

And Bert Sugar, publisher of Ring magazine, said that to his knowledge no decision in a fight had ever before been reversed because of a TV replay.

"Commissions have changed their minds on decisions," Sugar said, "but never as a result of television."

After discussions with Albert and Pacheco, Rolfe convinced NBC executives in New York that the story had to be broadcast at some point during the day. Bumplus' sixth-round knockout of Rolfe allowed Rolfe the time to show the tape during the boxing program.

"I think it was a minor miracle," Pacheco said Monday from Madrid, where he was en route to Italy for another fight show this weekend.

"It's significant because it came in such an opportune event — at an important time."

"If it's a major-title fight, too much is riding on it for that to happen."

Transitions

**BASEBALL** — American League

**CALIFORNIA** — Official Miles Brown and Gerry Pettis, outfielders; Steve LaRochelle and Eddie Stier, shortstop; Mike Piazza, catcher; and Mike McLeish, pitcher. In their major league debut, the Padres' 10-game road trip begins April 13 at the Oakland Coliseum.

**DETROIT** — Signed Lee Mazzilli and Mike Morris, pitchers; and Mike McLeish, catcher.

**INDIANAPOLIS** — Signed Jim Smith, pitcher.

**NEW YORK** — Signed Mike Prado, pitcher; and the 21-day disabled list, Fernando Valenzuela, pitcher.

**ST. LOUIS** — Signed Lee Mazzilli, pitcher.

**TEXAS** — Signed Lee Mazzilli, pitcher.

**WICHITA** — Signed Lee Mazzilli, pitcher.

**WILMINGTON** — Signed Lee Mazzilli, pitcher.

**WISCONSIN** — Signed Lee Mazzilli, pitcher.

**YANKEES** — Signed Lee Mazzilli, pitcher.

**BASEBALL** — American League

**CALIFORNIA** — Signed Lee Mazzilli and Mike Morris, pitchers; and Mike McLeish, catcher.

**DETROIT** — Signed Lee Mazzilli and Mike Morris, pitchers; and Mike McLeish, catcher.

**INDIANAPOLIS** — Signed Jim Smith, pitcher.

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**WICHITA** — Signed Lee Mazzilli, pitcher.

**WILMINGTON** — Signed Lee Mazzilli, pitcher.

**WISCONSIN** — Signed Lee Mazzilli, pitcher.

**YANKEES** — Signed Lee Mazzilli, pitcher.

**BASEBALL** — National League

**CALIFORNIA** — Signed Lee Mazzilli and Mike Morris, pitchers; and Mike McLeish, catcher.

**DETROIT** — Signed Lee Mazzilli and Mike Morris, pitchers; and Mike McLeish, catcher.

**INDIANAPOLIS** — Signed Jim Smith, pitcher.

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**WICHITA** — Signed Lee Mazzilli, pitcher.

**WILMINGTON** — Signed Lee Mazzilli, pitcher.

**YANKEES** — Signed Lee Mazzilli, pitcher.

**POT LOOK** — At one point during a Masters golf tournament practice round Tuesday in Augusta, Georgia, defending champion Craig Stadler seemed about to contemplate his gavel and its considerable surroundings. Warily awaiting developments was Stadler's playing partner, Australian Greg Norman.

Lee Jackson checked the Red Sox on three hits and Rance Mulliniks and Willie Upshaw hit home runs to pace Toronto's 7-1 triumph. Stieb gave up all three hits through six innings, he struck out seven and walked four. The Blue Jays' four-run second off Dennis Eckersley was capped by Mulliniks' two-run homer.

**ROOKIE'S HOMER HELPS ANGELS BEAT BREWERS, 3-2**

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run homer.

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## ART BUCHWALD

**Reagan's Brain Bane**

**WASHINGTON** — The biggest problem President Reagan faces in developing a "Star Wars" defense against nuclear weapons is finding right-thinking U.S. scientists to work on it. This administration a scientist not only has to have impeccable professional credentials, but also has to be screened to make sure he or she has the same conservative ideology as the party.

For example, 50 scientists were removed from advisory boards of the Environmental Protection Agency when their terms expired, because they were considered "politically unreliable" by Reagan loyalists.

Since the "Star Wars" concept will require a lot more brains to perfect the system, it may be very difficult to find enough pro-Reagan scientists to get the program off the ground.

I can just imagine the hustle and bustle now going on in the White House.

"Sir, here's the list of eminent scientists that could be contacted for our crash nuclear umbrella program."

"They're tops in their field. Professor Heinz Hemlock is a genius when it comes to laser beam research. He's just turned an enemy guidance system into oatmeal in his lab."

"Great. Let's sign him up."

**2d California Condor Hatched in Captivity**

**United Press International** — The San Diego Zoo's second California condor chick has hatched in captivity, five days after the hatching of the first chick, with the help of a tiny chisel wielded by a zoo keeper who practiced on dozens of chicken eggs.

The second chick, named "Tecu," for the Indian name of a raven in condor country north of Los Angeles, weighed 164.6 grams, just over four ounces, compared with 201.9 grams for Sisqoc, its sibling. Both were hatched from eggs collected from the wild under a captive breeding program seen by some zoologists as the best way to save the endangered species.

"There is only one catch. He's against prayers in school."

"He doesn't sound like a team player. Who have you got?"

"Dr. Anne Marie Sten. She has done extraordinary work in ultraviolet-infrared-telescopic locators. The space people say she's the best in the field."

"And she's a woman. That should help us with the female vote in '84. Bring her in for an interview."

"There's a problem, sir. Our security check revealed she voted for Jimmy Carter."

"Maybe she was duped."

"She's also on the Planned Parenthood Board at MIT."

"Forgive her."

"I have a Nobel Prize winner in astrophysics who is working on spontaneous combustion of hydrogen and fluorine at the Livermore National Laboratory."

"What's wrong with him?"

"He signed a petition last month for a nuclear freeze."

"Dammit, can't we find any American scientists who aren't bleeding-heart activists?"

"Edward Teller?"

"He's already on the team. In fact, he's the leader of the team. Read me out some other names."

"Professor Nino Bertolini, wrote the definitive paper on gamma rays — but unacceptable to Senator Jesse Helms because he's a member of Common Cause; Dr. Albert Rubin, subatomic particle beam guru, ardent supporter of handgun control and against death penalty; Dr. Sarah Tolton, microwave physicist at University of Chicago, son works for Tip O'Neill."

"That's enough! There isn't one person you've mentioned so far that could pass muster with the Republican National Committee. But we have to have some scientists for our Star Wars program."

"I think I have one here at the bottom of the list. Professor Dalton Calhoun the Third. He teaches physical astronomy at the Oral Roberts University in Tulsa. He wrote a book knocking down the big bang theory of the creation of the earth, and proved scientifically it came about just as it says in the Bible. Jerry Falwell recommends him very highly."

"Find out when he can start."

**The Calligrapher****At 19, Xiao Keja Is Already a Master In an Ancient Art Where Few Excel**

By Melinda Burns  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

**W**HITTELL, California — It takes most artists the better part of a lifetime to achieve fame in their profession. Some die in oblivion. Others — a fortunate few — reach the top in their youth. Xiao Keja is one of those.

She talks a lot about her family in Beijing. Like most calligraphers, she learned the art at home. Her grandfather is a calligrapher and poet and often looked at her work. When she was 9, her father, a novelist, sat down with her to practice for more than two hours after dinner every night.

"He spent all his time with me," she said, "and he was very strict."

She spent years copying ancient masterpieces of calligraphy to learn different styles and forms of the art. She also memorized a poem a day. At first, she said, when she was very young, she paid no attention to the meanings of the poems her father chose for her to copy.

Later, she picked her own poems, especially on nature and friendship. Eventually she began studying the 4th-century calligrapher Wang Hsi-chih, who is to Chinese calligraphy what Shakespeare is to Western theater.

"The more I learned," she said of her study of the ancient masters, "the more I collected their good strokes together and made my own style. That's why my writing does not look like anybody else's."

Xiao specializes in cursive calligraphy, the most advanced style of brush writing. It is so personalized and merged with art that only another calligrapher can read the characters.

Her work can delight even the untrained Western eye. The characters, each one a word, are more than a foot high, and the lines are at once graceful and bold.

"The strokes must have bones. Even the light strokes do not float. They are engraved in the paper. You can see the strength."

She writes on rice paper with a thick brush made from the tip of a weasel's tail, dipped in black ink and held straight up and



Xiao Keja is currently a student in California.

down. She draws the characters with a sure hand, obviously in command of the twists and turns of the brush. She can switch hands or use left and right simultaneously "for fun" or when she is tired. She varies her strokes. "It depends on the characters. Some characters I use delicate strokes, for and some I want to write in a large hand."

When Xiao's friends at home first took samples of her art to other Chinese artists, the artists did not believe a teenager could show so much skill. "They said, 'Ask her to come over here,' " she recalled.

So she began giving demonstrations of her work. After she turned 13, and especially after she appeared on national television in 1977, she gave dozens of demonstrations in factories and schools. Exhibitions of her work were shown throughout China and in Japan. Visiting diplomats received samples of her art as gifts from the government. Through it all, she was held up to Chinese youth as a model of hard work and discipline.

In addition to giving demonstrations and answering scores of letters from admirers every week, she had to find time to practice calligraphy and keep up with her schoolwork. "I had a hard time, actually. I could not go out."

But those were minor inconveniences. She might have been prevented from studying calligraphy at all. During the Cultural Revolution of 1966-76, China's ancient arts fell into disfavor.

Afraid of persecution, Xiao's grandfather burned hundreds of his poems. Her parents were sent to the countryside to work as farmhands, and it was not until they returned to Beijing in 1976 that Xiao began to study calligraphy formally.

"I could have started even earlier," she noted. Now she sees a bright future for her art. Every elementary school student in China has a calligraphy class once a week, she said. "The country is very open now. They encourage people to learn new things and old things, to carry on the art traditions." She said her grandfather, at 88, has been recognized as one of the oldest calligraphers China and was chosen to head a national committee on calligraphy and art.

**PEOPLE****Watt Bans Rock on 4th**

James G. Watt, the U.S. interior secretary, has banned rock music from this year's Fourth of July celebrations on the Mall in Washington because of his concern that it attracts "the wrong element" — drinking, drug-taking youths. Instead of such groups as the Beach Boys and the Grass Roots, this year the Mall will reverberate with "patrician, family-based entertainment" by the U.S. Army Blues Band and the Las Vegas crooner Wayne Newton, Watt said. "We're trying to have an impact for wholesomeness," Newton, a strong supporter and friend of President Ronald Reagan and one of the highest-paid entertainers in the country (he makes an estimated \$12 million a year as a Las Vegas performer), will donate his performance. A spokesman said that Newton would bring his own 25-piece orchestra. Watt, who is in charge of the National Park Service, which runs the July 4 celebration and fireworks display attended by hundreds of thousands, said he decided to change its tenor because of "repulsive" reports in the past two years of "high drug use, high alcoholism, broken bottles, some injured people, some fights."

The pianist Liberace is suing Shattner International Music Corp. of California for \$6 million in damages, claiming he did not receive all the profit for a 1977 songbook using his photos and music.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India says that the death of her son Sanjay nearly killed her but that in the long run she has gained strength and serenity from the tragedy and other setbacks. She told the Daily Express of London: "If I'd gone to pieces then, I wouldn't have been able to manage anything at all ever again." Sanjay's eldest son, an ambitious member of Parliament and her chosen political heir, died in a plane crash June 23, 1980, at age 33. Gandhi, 66, who has ruled India for 13 years, said that, with the perspective of time, "I am calm. I was born with a temper, a very hot-headed girl. But I suppose the sorrows of my life have brought the calmness."

Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg and his wife, Jacqueline-Claudia, are in Nepal for a four-day visit.

**2d California Condor Hatched in Captivity**

**United Press International** — The San Diego Zoo's second California condor chick has hatched in captivity, five days after the hatching of the first chick, with the help of a tiny chisel wielded by a zoo keeper who practiced on dozens of chicken eggs.

The second chick, named "Tecu," for the Indian name of a raven in condor country north of Los Angeles, weighed 164.6 grams, just over four ounces, compared with 201.9 grams for Sisqoc, its sibling. Both were hatched from eggs collected from the wild under a captive breeding program seen by some zoologists as the best way to save the endangered species.

"That's enough! There isn't one person you've mentioned so far that could pass muster with the Republican National Committee. But we have to have some scientists for our Star Wars program."

"I think I have one here at the bottom of the list. Professor Dalton Calhoun the Third. He teaches physical astronomy at the Oral Roberts University in Tulsa. He wrote a book knocking down the big bang theory of the creation of the earth, and proved scientifically it came about just as it says in the Bible. Jerry Falwell recommends him very highly."

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